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FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1985

JUNE 26 (legislative day, JUNE 25), 1984.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. KASTEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2793]

The Committee on Appropriations reports to the Senate the bill (S. 2793), making appropriations for Foreign Assistance and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes, and presents herewith an explanation of the contents of the bill.

Amounts in new budget authority

Fiscal year 1984 appropriations	[1] $13,920,091,806
Fiscal year 1985 amended budget estimate	[2] 13,892,402,056
Amount of bill as passed House	
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	[2] 13,800,970,056
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to:	
1984 appropriations	−119,121,750
Amended budget estimate	−91,432,000
House action	

[1] Includes enacted plus Foreign Operations Subcommittee fiscal year 1984 supplemental recommendation.
[2] FMS programs are scored off budget, and thus not included per budget resolution.

S/83-6

SUMMARY TABLE: AMOUNTS IN NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY

Item	Budget estimate	House bill	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with: Amended budget estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with: House bill
Economic Assistance—Multilateral	$1,470,359,056		$1,510,173,056	+$39,814,000	
Economic Assistance—Bilateral	6,291,633,000		6,582,887,000	+291,254,000	
Military Assistance	[1] 2,300,410,000		[1] 2,292,910,000	-7,500,000	
Export-Import Bank of the United States	(13,848,930,000)		(13,833,930,000)	+35,000,000	
Budget authority scoring	3,830,000,000		3,415,000,000	-450,000,000	
Total, fiscal year 1985	13,892,402,056		13,800,970,056	-91,432,000	

[1] FMS programs are scored off budget, and thus not included per budget resolution.

CONTENTS

	Page
A Look at the Size and Dimensions of U.S. Foreign Assistance	5
Historical Totals of U.S. Economic and Military Assistance	8
Historical Appropriations for Foreign Assistance and Related Programs	13
Overall Development Lending	15
Nations Most in Need of Assistance	17
Development Loan Terms	22
Expropriation Claims	23
Unliquidated Balances of the Agency for International Development	24
Reprograming and Initiation of New Programs	26
Title I:	
Multilateral Economic Assistance:	
Multilateral Development Banks	28
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	28
International Development Association	30
Inter-American Development Bank	32
Asian Development Bank	34
African Development Fund	35
African Development Bank	36
Voluntary Contributions to International Organizations and Programs	37
Title II:	
Bilateral Economic Assistance:	
Agency for International Development	39
Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	41
Population Planning	42
Health	43
Education and Human Resources Development	44
Technical Assistance, Energy, Research, Reconstruction, and Selected Development Activities	45
Private Sector Revolving Fund	46
Science and Technology	47
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	48
International Disaster Assistance	62
Compact for Free Association—Micronesia	64
Economic Policy Initiative for Africa	65
Sahel Development Program	67
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	68
Overseas Training and Special Development Activities (Foreign Currency Program)	69
Economic Support Fund	70
Peacekeeping Operations	76
Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development	77
Trade Credit Insurance Program	81
Trade and Development Program	82
Housing Guaranty Program	83
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	84
Department of State:	
International Narcotics Control	85

Title II—Continued
Bilateral Economic Assistance—Continued Page
Inter-American Foundation 87
African Development Foundation 88
Peace Corps 89
Department of State:
Migration and Refugee Assistance 90
Antiterrorism Assistance 92
Title III:
Military Assistance:
Military Assistance Grants 93
International Military Education and Training 99
Foreign Military Credit Sales 105
Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF) 113
Title IV:
Export-Import Bank 114
Central America Democracy, Peace and Development Initiative 116
General Provisions 118
Budgetary Impact Statement 120
Compliance with Paragraph 7, Rule XVI, Standing Rules of the Senate 121
Tables 122

A LOOK AT THE SIZE AND DIMENSIONS OF U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

To better understand the dimensions of the U.S. foreign assistance program, the Committee is again including in its report tabular information showing the amounts of resources transferred to foreign nations in fiscal year 1983, fiscal year 1984, and the amount proposed to be transferred in fiscal year 1985. Table I helps to better inform the Congress and the American people about the size of the U.S. foreign assistance effort, which otherwise is only seen in several different parts.

Despite these figures, which show a significant absolute foreign assistance effort, there are many who continually criticize the United States for not providing enough foreign assistance dollars. Usually this criticism is presented in comparisons with other countries on the percentage of gross national product devoted to foreign economic assistance. Such a comparison is grossly misleading, for it presents only a partial reflection of the total contribution made by the American taxpayer to the safety and general welfare of the world's developing countries. It must be underscored, therefore, that in addition to our economic and military assistance programs, the United States continues to shoulder the major burden of defending the free world. In fact, as the following Table II shows, the United States spends more on the defense of itself and the Western world than all of the other Western countries shown on the table combined. It is worth pointing out that several of the countries listed in Table II direct their foreign assistance programs to former colonies, neighboring countries or trading partners, while the United States' program is worldwide in scope and does not exhibit the degree of parochial bias evident in the programs of many other donor countries. As this Committee pointed out in its report accompanying the fiscal year 1980 appropriation legislation, comparisons using only net official development assistance as a percentage of GNP "robs such comparisons of any intelligible meaning and makes it impossible to judge the inadequacy or excessiveness of U.S. foreign assistance."

Table III is included to show the continuing large portion of the cost of international banks and other multilateral organizations funded by the United States.

TABLE I.—TRANSFER OF U.S. RESOURCES TO FOREIGN NATIONS

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		
	1983 (actual)	1984 (estimated)	1985 (proposed)
Military Assistance	5,629.8	6,593.0	6,134.4
Economic Assistance	8,649.2	9,707.6	9,399.3
Total foreign assistance	14,279.0	16,300.6	15,533.7
Export-Import Bank	9,369.2	12,580.0	13,830.0
Total (including Export-Import Bank)	**23,648.2**	**28,880.6**	**29,363.7**

NOTE.—Export-Import Bank figures represent gross program authorization figures.

TABLE II.—DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

[Dollar amounts in millions—Revised March 11, 1984]

Country	Defense expenditures[1] (1982)		Net official development assistance[2] (1982)	
	Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP
United States	$176,530	5.74	$8,202	0.27
United Kingdom	NA	NA	1,793	.37
France	NA	NA	4,028	.75
Germany, Federal Republic of	18,210	2.76	3,163	.48
Netherlands	4,280	3.13	1,474	1.08
Norway	NA	NA	559	.99
Sweden	3,190	3.30	987	1.02
Belgium	NA	NA	501	.60
Australia	4,120	2.64	882	.57
Italy	4,750	[illegible]	814	.24
Denmark	NA	NA	415	.77
Switzerland	1,850	1.83	252	.25
Canada	4,840	1.71	1,197	.42
New Zealand	NA	NA	65	.28
Finland	660	1.39	144	.30
Austria	70	1.05	354	.53
Japan	NA	NA	3,023	.29
Luxembourg	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ireland	NA	NA	35	.20
Spain	1,640	.92	233	.13

[1] Data on defense expenditures in dollars and as a percent of GNP from the Office of Evaluation, Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Agency for International Development. Defense expenditures are on basis of NATO definition of defense expenditures.

[2] Data on net official development assistance in dollars and as a percent of GNP from Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Development Assistance Committee, Chairman's Report for 1983.

NA: Not applicable.

TABLE III.—U.S. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Organization or activity:	*Fiscal year 1985 estimated U.S. share as a percentage of total contributions*
African Development Bank: [1]	
Paid-in capital	7.4
Callable capital	7.4
African Development Fund [1]	14.1
Asian Development Bank: [1]	
Paid-in capital	16.3
Callable capital	16.3
Asian Development Fund [1]	16.25
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) (AID)	25.0
Inter-American Development Bank: [1]	
Paid-in capital	34.7
Callable capital	34.7
Fund for special operations	41.27
International Atomic Energy Agency, cash contribution	25.0
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: [1]	
Paid-in capital	20.0
Callable capital	20.0
International Development Association: [1]	
Paid-in capital (subscriptions)	27.0
International Fertilizer Development Center (AID)	39.2
International Planned Parenthood Federation (AID)	20.0
Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration [2]	33.3
Organization of American States	57.4
Pathfinder Fund (population planning) (AID)	67.0
United Nations Relief and Works Agency	25.0
United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa	32.3
United Nations Environment Program	12.5
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control [3]	12.7
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (AID)	19.0
United Nations Force in Cyprus	32.0
World Meteorological Organization, voluntary assistance program	31.0

[1] Percentage based on most recent replenishment as negotiated internationally.
[2] Assessed contribution to the administrative budget.
[3] Fiscal year 1984 percentage. Fiscal year 1985 figures not yet available.

HISTORICAL TOTALS OF U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

The following table presents summary and detail information relating to the totality of U.S. foreign assistance (economic and military) furnished to other nations during the period fiscal years 1946–83. It has been extracted from information assembled and presented by the Agency for International Development in the current edition of its publication, U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants.

U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE, FISCAL YEARS 1946–83

[In millions of dollars]

	Economic assistance	Military assistance	Total
Total economic and military assistance, fiscal years 1946–83	165,291.0	100,509.0	265,800.0
Total other U.S. loans and grants, fiscal years 1946–83	55,123.0	.....	55,123.0
Total economic and military assistance, fiscal year 1984 (estimated)	9,763.8	6,536.8	16,300.6
Grand total	**230,177.8**	**107,045.8**	**337,223.6**

ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE: DETAIL BY REGION AND COUNTRY—FISCAL YEARS 1946–83

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Economic assistance	Military assistance	Total
A. Near East and South Asia	47,082.4	36,908.4	83,990.8
Afghanistan	537.1	5.6	542.7
Bahrain	2.4	.....	2.4
Bangladesh	1,854.9	1.1	1,856.0
Bhutan	2.5	.....	2.5
Cyprus	193.3	.....	193.3
Egypt	9,409.2	4,281.5	13,690.7
Greece	1,910.3	4,372.9	6,283.2
India	10,828.5	146.5	10,975.0
Iran	765.6	1,404.8	2,170.4
Iraq	45.5	50.0	95.5
Israel	7,941.0	17,404.2	25,345.2
Jordan	1,468.2	1,149.0	2,617.2
Lebanon	251.7	248.2	499.9
Nepal	315.9	2.4	318.3
Oman	39.0	110.2	149.2
Pakistan	5,550.1	975.1	6,525.2
Saudi Arabia	31.8	292.4	324.2

ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE: DETAIL BY REGION AND COUNTRY—FISCAL YEARS 1946–83—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Economic assistance	Military assistance	Total
A. Near East and South Asia—Continued			
Sri Lanka	725.2	6.1	731.3
Syria	581.9	.1	582.0
Turkey	3,780.3	6,435.9	10,216.2
Yemen Arab Republic	196.9	22.4	219.3
Yemen, Peoples Democratic Republic of	4.5	.....	4.5
Central Treaty Organization (CENTO)	39.6	.....	39.6
Near East and South Asia Regional	607.0	(*)	607.0
B. Latin America	14,927.1	2,678.3	17,605.4
Argentina	199.3	263.6	462.9
Bahamas	.3	.....	.3
Barbados	3.7	.2	3.9
Belize	30.0	.1	30.1
Bolivia	860.2	81.0	941.2
Brazil	2,428.4	640.0	3,068.4
Chile	1,178.9	217.0	1,395.9
Colombia	1,374.8	252.7	1,627.5
Costa Rica	546.0	13.7	559.7
Cuba	4.0	16.1	20.1
Dominican Republic	830.4	61.9	892.3
Ecuador	463.0	124.6	587.6
El Salvador	806.7	221.6	1,028.3
Guatemala	510.0	41.5	551.5
Guyana	112.6	.1	112.7
Haiti	388.5	7.7	396.2
Honduras	537.3	121.1	658.4
Jamaica	504.0	8.2	512.2
Mexico	353.9	15.2	369.1
Nicaragua	392.2	32.4	424.6
Panama	455.5	26.1	481.6
Paraguay	194.6	30.4	225.0
Peru	889.8	256.9	1,146.7
Surinam	6.4	.1	6.5
Trinidad and Tobago	40.9	.....	40.9
Uruguay	161.3	89.3	250.6
Venezuela	201.5	152.4	353.9
Other West Indies-Eastern Caribbean Regional	343.7	4.3	348.0
Regional Office Central America and Panama—ROCAP	341.1	.....	341.1
Latin America Regional	768.1	.1	768.2
C. East Asia	28,018.2	37,718.6	65,736.8
Burma	148.5	89.1	237.6
China, Peoples Republic of	2.3	.....	2.3
Hong Kong	43.8	.....	43.8
Indochina Associated States	825.6	731.5	1,557.1
Indonesia	3,103.8	538.2	3,642.0
Japan	2,711.1	1,239.7	3,950.8
Kampuchea	909.6	1,280.3	2,189.9
Korea, Republic of	6,041.0	8,159.5	14,200.5
Laos	902.6	1,606.7	2,509.3
Malaysia	92.0	174.3	266.3
Philippines	2,404.4	1,207.1	3,611.5

* See notes at end of table.

ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE: DETAIL BY REGION AND COUNTRY—FISCAL YEARS 1946–83—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Economic assistance	Military assistance	Total
C. East Asia—Continued			
Ryukyu Islands (U.S.)	413.7	.....	413.7
Singapore	2.8	19.2	22.0
Taiwan	2,206.9	4,360.4	6,567.3
Thailand	836.2	1,896.5	2,732.7
Vietnam	6,946.8	16,416.1	23,362.9
Western Samoa	12.4	.....	12.4
East Asia Regional	414.7	.....	414.7
D. Africa	10,991.7	1,955.5	12,947.2
Algeria	203.3	.....	203.3
Angola	16.1	.....	16.1
Benin (Dahomey)	59.8	.1	59.9
Botswana	164.0	6.4	170.4
Burundi	45.5	.1	45.6
Cameroon	131.0	16.9	147.9
Cape Verde	54.8	(*)	54.8
Central African Republic	21.8	.1	21.9
Chad	76.5	(*)	76.5
Comoros	1.8	.....	1.8
Congo, Republic of	17.1	.1	17.2
Djibouti	17.1	1.7	18.8
East Africa	33.3	.....	33.3
Entente States	38.3	.....	38.3
Equatorial Guinea, Republic of	3.4	.1	3.5
Ethiopia	397.8	280.2	678.0
Gabon	16.2	12.5	28.7
Gambia, The	38.7	.....	38.7
Ghana	440.6	2.0	442.6
Guinea	184.5	1.0	185.5
Guinea-Bissau	27.4	(*)	27.4
Ivory Coast	47.6	.3	47.9
Kenya	474.0	171.0	645.0
Lesotho	141.4	.....	141.4
Liberia	492.8	52.6	545.4
Libya	212.5	17.6	230.1
Madagascar	51.5	(*)	51.5
Malawi	90.5	.3	90.8
Mali	188.7	3.6	192.3
Mauritania	100.5	.1	100.6
Mauritius	40.8	.....	40.8
Morocco	1,176.9	483.1	1,660.0
Mozambique	76.1	.....	76.1
Niger	178.4	7.5	185.9
Nigeria	406.5	1.8	408.3
Portuguese Territories in Africa	3.4	.....	3.4
Rwanda	54.6	1.7	56.3
Sao Tome and Principe	2.6	.....	2.6
Senegal	223.1	12.2	235.3
Seychelles	9.1	.....	9.1
Sierra Leone	110.6	.1	110.7
Somalia	384.0	96.4	480.4
South Africa, Republic of	1.3	.....	1.3
Sudan	636.6	210.9	847.5
Swaziland	73.1	.....	73.1

* See notes at end of table.

ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE: DETAIL BY REGION AND COUNTRY—FISCAL YEARS 1946–83—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Economic assistance	Military assistance	Total
D. Africa—Continued			
Tanzania	336.6	.....	336.6
Togo	75.2	.2	75.4
Tunisia	967.5	390.2	1,357.7
Uganda	77.8	.1	77.9
Upper Volta	197.1	.6	197.7
Zaire	733.4	183.8	917.2
Zambia	267.8	.....	267.8
Zimbabwe	196.7	.2	196.9
Central and West Africa Regional	202.5	.....	202.5
Southern Africa Regional-OSARAC	142.7	.....	142.7
Africa Regional	628.8	.....	628.8
E. Europe	28,824.1	16,985.4	45,809.5
Albania	20.4	.....	20.4
Austria	1,135.2	121.8	1,257.0
Belgium	592.3	1,275.2	1,867.5
Czechoslovakia	193.0	.....	193.0
Denmark	281.9	640.1	922.0
Finland	56.8	.4	57.2
France	3,918.1	4,548.6	8,466.7
Germany Democratic Republic	.8	.....	.8
Germany (Federal Republic)	4,041.1	939.4	4,980.5
Hungary	32.7	.....	32.7
Iceland	82.2	.1	82.3
Ireland	146.5	.....	146.5
Italy	3,408.9	2,545.3	5,954.2
Malta	83.9	.5	84.4
Netherlands	1,027.6	1,284.7	2,312.3
Norway	301.8	943.9	1,245.7
Poland	646.9	.....	646.9
Portugal	908.1	716.5	1,624.6
Romania	22.4	.....	22.4
Spain	1,096.0	2,138.3	3,234.3
Sweden	109.0	.....	109.0
United Kingdom	7,672.1	1,107.5	8,779.6
U.S.S.R.	186.4	.....	186.4
West Berlin	131.9	.....	131.9
Yugoslavia	2,109.1	723.1	2,832.2
European Regional	619.0	.....	619.0
F. Oceania	898.9	120.1	1,019.0
Australia	8.0	115.6	123.6
New Zealand	4.3	4.3	8.6
Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the United States	824.2	.....	824.2

* See notes at end of table.

ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE: DETAIL BY REGION AND COUNTRY—FISCAL YEARS 1946–83—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Economic assistance	Military assistance	Total
F. Oceania—Continued			
Papua New Guinea	1.5	.1	1.6
Oceania Regional	60.9	.1	61.0
G. Canada	17.5	13.0	30.5
H. Interregional	34,531.3	4,131.1	38,662.4

NOTES

(1) Information as of September 30, 1983.

(2) Basic data (fiscal years 1946–83) taken from "U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants and Assistance From International Organizations," a publication of the Agency for International Development. See this publication for explanation and detail.

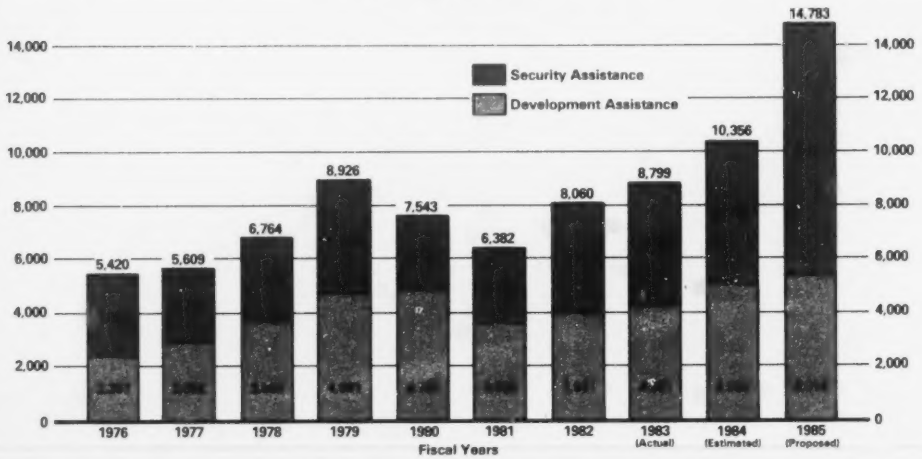
(3) Through September 30, 1983, repayments and interest of both economic and military loans total $39,540,000,000. In addition, it is estimated that $628,100,000 will be repaid on AID loans in fiscal year 1984.

*Less than $50,000.

HISTORICAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

Although appropriations for those activities authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act and related authorizing legislation comprise only a portion of the total U.S. foreign assistance effort, they are the largest and most important part. Food aid authorized under Public Law 480 is the only major foreign aid program omitted from this compilation. Therefore, the Committee presents a graph of Foreign Assistance Act and related programs appropriations for fiscal years 1976 through 1985.

Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations — FY 1976 - 1985
(Millions of Dollars)



Notes:

Security Assistance consists of Military Assistance Program Grants, International Military Education and Training, Foreign Military Credit Sales, Indochina Postwar Reconstruction, Security Supporting Assistance, Economic Support Fund, Peacekeeping Operations, Middle East Special Requirements Fund, and Relocation of Facilities in Israel, Sinai Support Mission.

Development Assistance consists of Functional Development Assistance, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, International Disaster Assistance, Migration and Refugee Assistance, Peace Corps, Foreign Service Retirement Fund, International Narcotics Control, Contingency Fund and other assistance programs.

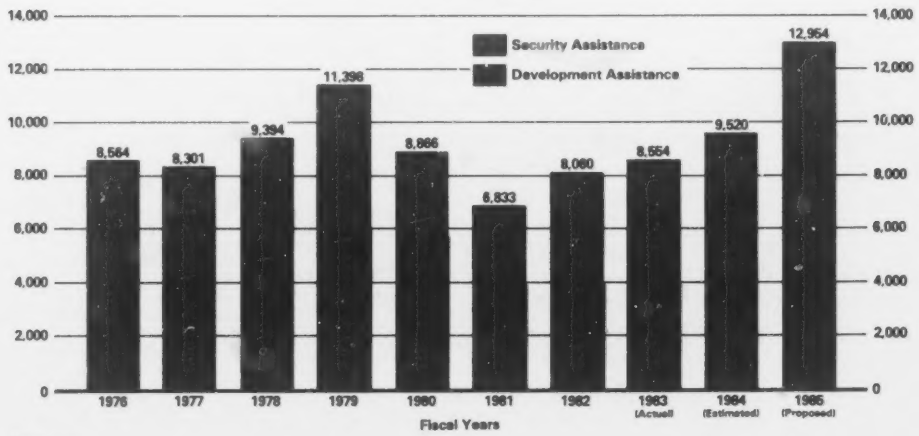
Development Assistance includes appropriations of callable capital for the Multilateral Development Banks: FY 1970 – $206 million, FY 1971 – $200 million, FY 1972 – $248 million, FY 1973 – $168 million, FY 1974 – $168 million, FY 1976 – $97 million, FY 1977 – $386 million, FY 1978 – $822 million, FY 1979 – $883 million, FY 1980 – $1,783 million. No funds were appropriated for callable capital in FY 1975, FY 1981 to FY 1984. Data exclude maintenance of value payments in FY 1972 and FY 1974. Data exlude IMF Supplementary Financing Facility.

Data omit $453 million for Security Assistance and $307 million for Development Assistance appropriated for the Transition Quarter between FY 1976 and FY 1977.

Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

A second graph shows this same information in constant dollars for fiscal years 1976–85.

Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations -- FY 1976 - 1985
In Constant Dollars[1/]
(Millions of Dollars)

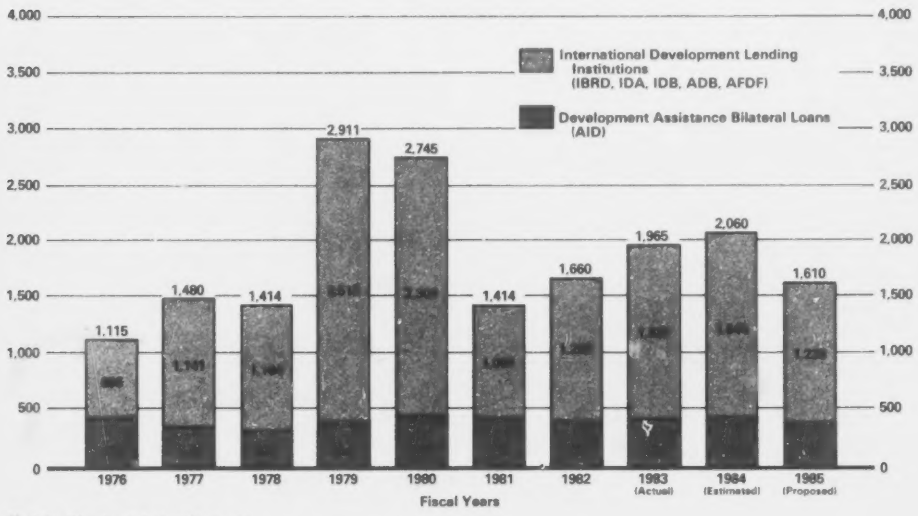


[1] 1982 dollars

OVERALL DEVELOPMENT LENDING

The following graphs depict appropriations for both the bilateral and multilateral programs over the last 10 years in current and constant dollars.

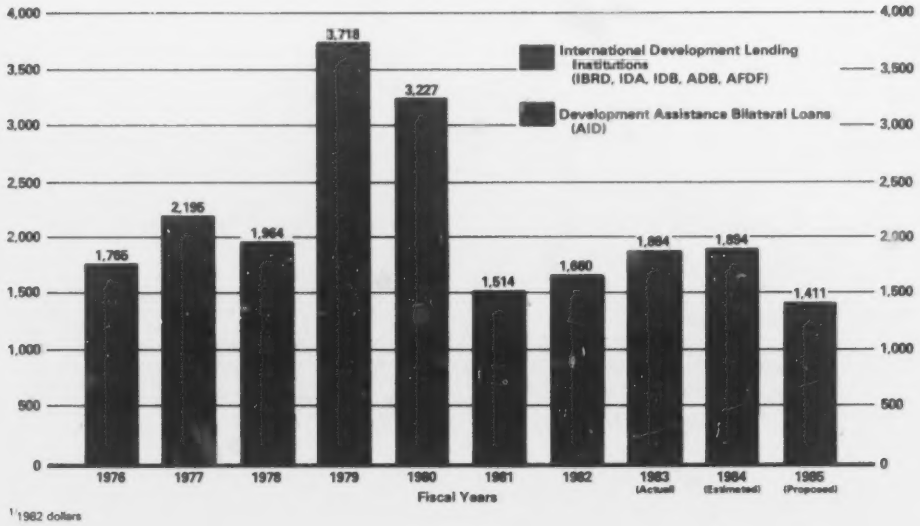
Appropriations for Development Lending — FY 1976 - 1985
(Millions of Dollars)



*Includes $75 million in the transition quarter.

Source: Department of the Treasury and the Agency for International Development.

Appropriations for Development Lending — FY 1976 - 1985
In Constant Dollars[1/]
(Millions of Dollars)



[1] 1982 dollars

NATIONS MOST IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE

The following table lists the total dollar assistance per country of the Agency for International Development's program by ascending per capita gross national product. Also shown by this table is the cumulative percent of the Agency's program. Following the table is a map which is designed to show those countries most in need of assistance as measured in terms of their per capita gross national product. Obviously, this map is not drawn to show need based on political or security criteria.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, TOTAL DOLLAR ASSISTANCE PER COUNTRY LISTED BY PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

[Dollars in millions]

Country	GNP per capita (1981)	Fiscal year 1983 actual		Fiscal year 1984 estimate		Fiscal year 1985 proposed	
		Dollar level	Cumulative percent	Dollar level	Cumulative percent	Dollar level	Cumulative percent
Chad [1]	$110	$2.0		$5.2		$15.0	
Bangladesh	140	78.9		76.9		82.0	
Nepal	150	13.8		13.5		15.0	
Equatorial Guinea	180	1.0		1.0		1.0	
Burma	190	13.8		12.5		15.0	
Guinea-Bissau	190	2.0		2.0		2.0	
Mali [1]	190	9.9		8.7		10.0	
Malawi	200	7.1		7.6		10.0	
Zaire	210	14.5		16.7		27.0	
Uganda	220	7.6		9.0		10.0	
Burundi	230	5.5		3.7		4.3	
Upper Volta	240	.3		7.8		7.0	
Rwanda	250	5.3		4.8		5.5	
India	260	89.0		86.0		87.0	
Somalia	280	35.9		52.8		57.0	
Tanzania	280	.0		5.0		.0	
Guinea	300	2.0		2.0		2.6	
Haiti	300	27.3		25.2		29.0	
Sri Lanka	300	50.7		40.3		41.5	
Central African Republic	320	.0		1.2		2.0	
Comoros	320	.0		.8		.4	
Sierra Leone	320	1.0		1.0		1.3	
Madagascar	330	.0		.0		2.0	
Niger [1]	330	21.0		21.0		25.0	
Cape Verde [1]	340	2.2		2.0		2.0	
Pakistan	350	200.0		225.0		250.0	
Gambia [1]	370	3.9		3.5		4.0	
Subtotal		594.6	15.4	635.1	14.6	707.6	16.4
Sudan	380	110.7		142.7		148.0	
Togo	380	3.4		3.9		3.0	

See footnote at end of table.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, TOTAL DOLLAR ASSISTANCE—Continued

PER COUNTRY LISTED BY PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT—Continued

[Dollars in millions]

Country	GNP per capita (1981)	Fiscal year 1983 actual		Fiscal year 1984 estimate		Fiscal year 1985 proposed	
		Dollar level	Cumulative percent	Dollar level	Cumulative percent	Dollar level	Cumulative percent
Ghana	$400	$0.0		$0.0		$1.0	
Kenya	420	60.6		74.2		85.0	
Senegal [1]	430	19.1		31.9		32.0	
Mauritania [2]	460	5.1		2.5		3.5	
Yemen	460	28.1		27.5		30.0	
Djibouti	480	2.0		3.0		3.5	
Liberia	520	44.8		46.1		59.5	
Indonesia	530	71.8		64.1		65.0	
Lesotho	540	12.3		9.3		10.3	
Bolivia	600	11.4		13.0		12.0	
Honduras	600	87.2		152.3		120.0	
Zambia	600	15.5		20.0		20.0	
Egypt	650	750.00		868.0		750.0	
El Salvador	650	198.8		281.3		290.0	
Guyana	720	.1		.0		.0	
Swaziland	760	6.2		7.9		7.9	
Thailand [3]	770	22.6		38.5		32.0	
Philippines	790	86.8		88.5		134.0	
Subtotal		2.131.0	55.3	2.509.8	57.8	2.514.3	58.3
Grenada	850	0.0		15.0		0.0	
Morocco	860	11.2		26.0		34.0	
Zimbabwe	870	60.0		40.0		30.0	
Cameroon	880	18.9		22.2		20.4	
Botswana	1.010	10.0		10.8		10.0	
Belize	1.080	16.7		14.0		10.0	
Congo	1,110	1.0		1.0		1.0	
Guatemala	1.140	22.2		21.6		75.0	
Peru	1,170	34.4		18.5		30.0	
Ecuador	1.180	9.3		9.1		10.0	
Jamaica	1.180	81.5		87.7		98.0	
Dominican Republic	1.260	34.5		61.8		75.0	
Mauritius	1,270	2.0		2.0		2.0	
Subtotal		2,433.8	63.2	2.839.5	65.4	2.909.7	67.4
Tunisia	1,420	5.0		1.5		3.0	
Costa Rica	1,430	184.2		153.1		180.0	
Turkey	1.540	285.0		138.5		175.0	
Jordan	1.620	20.0		20.0		20.0	
Seychelles	1,800	2.0		2.0		2.0	
Lebanon	1.850	55.2		140.4		20.0	
Panama	1.910	6.2		45.2		39.8	
Portugal	2.520	20.0		40.0		80.0	
Cyprus	3.740	15.0		15.0		3.0	
Israel	5.160	785.0		910.0		850.0	
Spain	5.640	12.0		12.0		12.0	

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, TOTAL DOLLAR ASSISTANCE—Continued

PER COUNTRY LISTED BY PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT—Continued

[Dollars in millions]

Country	GNP per capita (1981)	Fiscal year 1983 actual		Fiscal year 1984 estimate		Fiscal year 1985 proposed	
		Dollar level	Cumulative percent	Dollar level	Cumulative percent	Dollar level	Cumulative percent
Oman	$5,920	$15.0		$15.0		$20.0	
Italy	6,960	13.2		10.0		.0	
Country program total		3,851.5	100.0	4,342.3	100.0	4,314.5	100.0
Noncountry programs		1,079.6		1,245.6		1,368.7	
Grand total		4,931.2		5,587.9		5,683.2	

[1] Sahel countries.

NOTES

GNP per capita data from the IBRD World Development Report 1983.

Noncountry programs include regional programs, centrally funded programs, AID operating expenses, contributions to the Foreign Service Retirement Fund, International Disaster Assistance, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, and miscellaneous prior-year accounts.

Nations Most in

Per Capita Gross National Product
($375 to Maximum IDA Eligibility Level of $795)

Country	Per Capita GNP (1981)	Country	Per Capita GNP (1981)
Sudan	380	Lesotho	540
Togo	380	Bolivia	600
Kenya	420	Honduras	600
Senegal	430	Zambia	600
Mauritania	460	Egypt	650
Yemen Arab Republic	460	El Salvador	650
Djibouti	480	Swaziland	760
Liberia	520	Thailand	770
Indonesia	530	Philippines	790

NOTE: Source of Per Capita GNP, 1983 World Bank Atlas.

Need of Assistance

-Communist Countries With Per Capita
duct of $375 or Less in 1981.

A.I.D. Assisted Non-Communist Countries With Per Capita Gross National Product of $375 or Less in 1981.

DEVELOPMENT LOAN TERMS

Since fiscal year 1979, this Committee has suggested, and the Congress has adopted, a policy in which the terms of development loan repayments would be fixed in relation to the per capita gross national product of the borrowing country. The Committee recommends continuation of this policy for fiscal year 1985.

The Committee's proposal for fiscal year 1985 provides that loans to countries with a gross national product of less than $805 per capita would be repaid over 40 years; to those with a gross national product per capita of more than $805, but less than $1,301, would be repayable within 25 years; and loans to countries with a gross national product per capita equal to or greater than $1,301 would be repayable within 20 years.

EXPROPRIATION CLAIMS

The Committee directs the Department of State to prepare a report on the status of all pending expropriation claims of U.S. citizens and corporations. Included in this report should be a detailed explanation of what specific action has occurred on those cases which have been enumerated in previous reports requested by the Committee. Where no action has occurred, an explanation should be given of that inaction.

This report is to be submitted no later than February 1, 1985.

UNLIQUIDATED BALANCES OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Below is a table showing the unliquidated balances of the Agency for International Development. In last year's report, the Committee noted that the Agency had followed the recommendations of the Committee and of the General Accounting Office to take concrete steps to decrease the level of unliquidated balances. The Committee was encouraged that the Agency had established uniform criteria for identifying problem projects and urged the Agency to "vigorously implement this and other steps it has announced." The Committee believed "such action will steadily decrease the level of unliquidated balances."

Unfortunately, in reality the level of unliquidated balances, as of December 31, 1983, is the largest it has been, at least since fiscal year 1978. Even a cursory glance shows that in every category the level is higher than a year ago. The Committee believes that, given the newly enacted deobligation/reobligation authority and given the fact that the Agency established new procedures specifically to lower the Agency's pipeline, there is no excuse for a $477,000,000 increase. In these times of budgetary constraints, if AID does not bring down the unliquidated balances, their budget may be cut by an appropriate amount so that the Agency is compelled to use prior funds before new funds are appropriated.

UNLIQUIDATED BALANCES OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(As of December 31, 1983)

[In thousands of dollars]

Development assistance:	
Functional development assistance:	
Agriculture, rural development, and nutrition	1,722,721
Population planning	295,227
Health	399,915
Education and human resources development	213,694
Selected development activities	267,604
Development loan fund	616
Undistributed	(36,041)
Subtotal functional development assistance	2,863,736
International fund for agricultural development	107,700
American schools and hospitals abroad	20,301
Operating expenses	98,089
Prototype desalting plant	5,340

UNLIQUIDATED BALANCES OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT—Continued

(As of December 31, 1983)

[In thousands of dollars]

Development assistance—Continued	
International disaster assistance	152,647
Sahel development program	209,667
African development program	34
Trade and development programs	9,455
Assistance to Portugal and Portuguese colonies	120
Total, development assistance	3,467,089
Security assistance:	
Indochina postwar reconstruction	1,488
Security supporting assistance	253,139
Economic support fund	3,304,379
Peacekeeping operations	762
Middle East special requirements fund	42,268
Total, security assistance	3,602,036
Total unliquidated balances	7,069,125
Less: Accrued expenditures	636,233
Total Agency pipeline	6,432,892

REPROGRAMING AND INITIATION OF NEW PROGRAMS

The Committee's responsibilities require that it be fully informed as to the nature, funding level, and location of each activity, program, project, country, type of materiel assistance, or other operation for which funds are appropriated in this bill.

Any activity, program, project, country, type of materiel assistance, or other operation specifically set forth by amount to be obligated in fiscal year 1985, and by country in the fiscal year 1985 Congressional Presentation Document shall be deemed to have been justified and the Committee informed. Conversely, any activity, program, project, country, type of materiel assistance, or other operation not specifically set forth by amount to be obligated in fiscal year 1985, and by country in the fiscal year 1985 Congressional Presentation Document shall be deemed not to have been justified and the Committee not informed. In addition, any matter specifically deleted by the Committee in this report shall be deemed not to have been justified for purposes of reprograming requirements.

Particularly, but not exclusively, the Committee regards those items presented by the Agency for International Development as "additional program requirements" as not having been justified.

In furtherance of the Committee's oversight responsibilities, it directs that the departments and agencies concerned notify the Chairman of the Committee 15 days in advance of the initiation of any activity, program, project, type of materiel assistance, or other operation which was not specifically set forth by amount to be obligated in fiscal year 1985, and by country, in the fiscal year 1985 Congressional Presentation Document. In addition, notification should also be made before exceeding the amounts specified for such activity, program, project, country, type of materiel assistance, or other operation in the Congressional Presentation Document for obligation in fiscal year 1985.

Moreover, the Committee desires to likewise be informed about any reductions or cancellations of projects or programs presented in the Congressional Presentation Document. Whenever possible, the Committee should be notified of any reduction or cancellation; at a minimum, the Committee expects to be informed about such reductions or eliminations on a quarterly basis. These quarterly reports should be submitted to the chairman of the Committee and to the chairman and ranking minority member of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee.

The procedures and requirements described above are vitally important and necessary in order for the Committee to effectively carry out its oversight responsibilities. Indeed, without these procedures, in many cases, the Committee would not be able to confidently insure that con-

gressional mandates are, in fact, being carried out. Any deviation from these procedures by the administration will not be tolerated.

The Committee again reminds the Agency for International Development that the Committee expects to receive the quarterly reports on "Reductions or Cancellations of Projects or Programs" in a timely fashion.

TITLE I

MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 1984	[1] $109,720,549
Budget request, 1985	109,721,549
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	109,721,549

[1] The fiscal year 1984 appropriation shown at the beginning of each account in this title reflects enacted amounts plus amounts recommended by the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, for the fiscal year 1984 supplemental, as reported to the full Committee June 21, 1984.

The administration has requested $109,721,549 in budget authority and $1,353,220,096 in callable capital for the fourth of six installments to the general capital increase agreed to by the member countries in 1981.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $109,721,549, the budget request.

Tables reflecting historical U.S. contributions to the World Bank, as well as the current replenishment of these resources, follow:

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

ACTUAL U.S. SUBSCRIPTIONS

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1983	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Paid-in	$5,368.1	$1,143.9	21.3
Callable	54,732.6	11,176.4	20.4
Total	60,100.7	12,320.3	20.5

CURRENT REPLENISHMENT

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1983	Total	U.S. share	United States as a percent of total	Appropriated U.S. share	Appropriated as percent of U.S. share
Paid-in	$3,000.0	$658.3	21.9	$219.2	33.3
Callable	41,041.3	8,149.3	19.9	[1]2,738.2	33.6
Total	44,041.3	8,807.6	21.5	2,957.4	33.6

[1]Subscribed subject to a program limitation; in the event a call were necessary appropriations would still be required.

In addition to the amount recommended to be appropriated, the Committee is including bill language which provides for the subscription of callable capital totaling $1,353,220,096.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Appropriation, 1984	$1,095,000,000
Budget request, 1985	750,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	750,000,000

The administration's request for fiscal year 1985 represents the first contribution by the United States to the seventh replenishment of IDA. The negotiations for the seventh replenishment of IDA were completed in January 1984. The members agreed to a total of $9,000,000,000, of which the United States would contribute $2,250,000,000. The fiscal year 1985 request is the first of three equal installments.

The authorization for IDA 7 has been held up due to completely unrelated legislative matters, and, therefore, the Committee is recommending the necessary authorization in this legislation.

During its fiscal year 1985 budgetary hearings, the Committee received testimony from representatives of the Environmental Policy Institute, Natural Resources Defense Council, National Wildlife Federation, Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth, Izaak Walton League of America, National Audubon Society, and the Environmental Defense Fund expressing concern over the lack of environmental consideration given by the World Bank in the formulation of its projects. The Committee agrees with that testimony, and directs the U.S. Department of the Treasury to press the issue of the environment by encouraging more environmental professionals to be employed by the Bank so that its projects are adequately reviewed with the environment in mind. The Committee directs the Department of the Treasury to provide it with a report on this matter, detailing the action it has taken complying with this directive, no later than March 1, 1985.

The Committee is recommending the appropriation of $750,000,000, the budget request.

Tables reflecting historical U.S. contributions to the International Development Association, as well as the current replenishment of IDA, follow:

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

ACTUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1983	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Contribution	$24,584.4	$8,398.0	34.2

CURRENT REPLENISHMENT

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1983	Total replenishment (all members)	U.S. share	United States as a percent of total	Appropriated U.S. share	Appropriated as percent of U.S. share
6th replenishment	$12,000	$3,240.0	27.0	$2,145	66.2

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Appropriation, 1984	$190,923,983
Budget request, 1985	143,500,983
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	123,500,983

The administration's request for the Inter-American Development Bank in fiscal year 1985 totals $143,500,983. Included in this request is $58,000,983 for paid-in capital, $72,500,000 for the Fund for Special Operations, and $13,000,000 for the Inter-American Investment Corporation. The callable capital request for fiscal year 1985 is $1,230,964,704.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $123,500,983, of which $38,000,983 is for paid-in capital, $13,000,000 is for the Inter-American Investment Corporation, and $72,500,000 is for the Fund for Special Operations.

Negotiations for the Inter-American Investment Corporation have been finalized, resulting in the administration requesting funds in this fiscal year, the first of four payments the United States will be making under the agreement. The Committee strongly supports this new institution as a means of emphasizing the importance of the private sector in Latin America. The program will provide loans and equity participation for privately controlled firms in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Authorization legislation for the Inter-American Investment Corporation, like the authorization legislation for IDA, is held up due to unrelated legislative matters, and, therefore, the Committee is recommending the necessary authorization in this legislation.

Tables reflecting historical U.S. contributions to the Inter-American Development Bank, as well as the current replenishment, follow:

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK CUMULATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1983	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Paid-in	$1,977.0	$688.1	34.8
Callable	17,066.6	6,120.2	35.8
FSO	7,590.4	4,259.9	56.1
Total	26,634.0	11,068.2	41.6

CURRENT REPLENISHMENT: THE SIXTH REPLENISHMENT

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1983	Total replenishment (all members)	U.S. share	United States as a percent of total	U.S. share appropriated [1]	Appropriated as percent of U.S. share
Paid-in	$668.3	$232.0	34.7	0	0
Callable	14,180.8	4,923.9	34.7	0	0
FSO	702.6	290.0	41.3	0	0
Total	15,551.7	5,155.9	35.0	0	0

[1] Funds for the sixth replenishment have yet to be appropriated.

In addition to the amount recommended for paid-in capital, the Committee is including bill language which will provide for a limitation on the subscription of callable capital totaling $806,464,582.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Appropriation, 1984	$160,348,846
Budget request, 1985	157,348,846
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	157,348,846

The administration has requested the appropriation of $157,348,846 for fiscal year 1985, $13,232,676 for paid-in capital, and $144,116,170 for the African Development Fund; in addition, the administration is requesting $251,367,220 as a limitation on callable capital. The Committee recommends approval of the administration's request.

Tables reflecting historical U.S. contributions to the Asian Development Bank, as well as the current replenishment follow:

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

ACTUAL U.S. SUBSCRIPTIONS/CONTRIBUTIONS

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1983	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Paid-in	$1,829.5	$274.4	15.0
Callable	7,619.6	1,143.0	15.0
Asian Development Fund	3,709.6	743.8	20.0
Total	13,158.7	2,161.2	16.4

CURRENT REPLENISHMENT

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1983	Total	U.S. share	United States as a percent of total	U.S. share appropriated[1]	Appropriated as percent of U.S. share
Paid-in	$404.7	$66.2	16.3	$13.2	20.0
Callable	7,688.8	1,256.8	16.3	[1]251.4	20.0
Asian Development Fund	3,214.5	520.0	16.2	97.0	18.6
Total	11,308.0	1,843.0	16.3	361.6	19.6

[1]Subscribed subject to a program limitation; in the event a call were necessary appropriations would still be required.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Appropriation, 1984	$50,000,000
Budget request, 1985	50,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	50,000,000

The administration requested and received an appropriation of $50,000,000 in fiscal year 1984, and is requesting $50,000,000 for the third and final installment to the third replenishment for fiscal year 1985.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $50,000,000, the budget request.

Tables reflecting historical U.S. contributions to the African Development Fund, as well as the current replenishment follow:

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

ACTUAL U.S. CONTRIBUTIONS

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1983	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Contribution	$1,593.2	$175.0	11.0

CURRENT REPLENISHMENT

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1983	Total replenishment (all members)	U.S. share	United States as a percent of total	Appropriated U.S. share	Appropriated as percent of U.S. share
3d replenishment	$1,113.5	$150.0	13.5	$50.0	33.3

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Appropriation, 1984	$17,986,678
Budget request, 1985	17,987,678
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	17,987,678

The administration is requesting, and the Committee recommends, the appropriation of $17,987,678 for fiscal year 1985.

In addition to the amount recommended for paid-in capital, the Committee is including bill language which will provide for a limitation on the subscription of callable capital totaling $53,960,036.

Tables reflecting historical U.S. contributions to the African Development Bank, as well as the current replenishment follow:

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

ACTUAL U.S. SUBSCRIPTIONS/CONTRIBUTIONS

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1983	Total	U.S. share	U.S. percent of total
Paid-in	$608.9	$18.0	3.0
Callable	1,826.7	54.0	3.0
Total	2,435.6	72.0	3.0

CURRENT REPLENISHMENT

[Dollars in millions]

Through fiscal year 1983	Total	U.S. share	United States as a percent of total	Appropriated U.S. share	Appropriated as percent of U.S. share
Paid-in	$1,215.4	$89.9	7.4	$18.0	20.0
Callable	3,646.2	269.8	7.4	[1]54.0	20.0
Total	4,861.6	359.7	7.4	72.0	20.0

[1] Subscribed subject to a program limitation; in the event a call were necessary appropriations would still be required.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

Appropriation, 1984	$354,164,000
Budget request, 1985	241,800,000
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	301,614,000

International Organizations and Programs

The appropriations requested under this account are for voluntary contributions and are in addition to the regular assessed U.S. contributions to international organizations. The assessed U.S. contributions to international organizations are shown in the following table:

U.S. ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1983 actual	Fiscal year 1984 estimate	Fiscal year 1985 proposed
United Nations and specialized agencies	318,533	383,566	386,501
Inter-American organizations	86,751	90,160	89,576
Regional organizations	25,423	34,789	38,688
Other international organizations	5,497	7,277	7,805
New and provisional organizations (from international conferences and contingencies appropriations)	1,110	1,327	1,429
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities	73,400	55,400	55,400
Total, U.S. assessed contributions	510,714	572,519	579,399

The administration's budget request for International Organizations and Programs/United Nations and Organization of American States totals $241,800,000. This request compares to an appropriation in the last fiscal year of $354,164,000.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $301,614,000, $52,550,000 less than last year's level. Those funds are earmarked in the legislation as indicated in the following table, which also details the administration's request and the fiscal year 1984 level.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

	Fiscal year 1984 estimate	Fiscal year 1985 proposed	Committee recommendation
United Nations:			
U.N. Development Program	$160,000,000	$120,000,000	$160,000,000
U.N. Children's Fund	52,500,000	27,000,000	52,500,000
U.N. Capital Development Fund	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
U.N./World Food Program	2,000	.....	.....
U.N. Voluntary Fund for the Decade for Women	500,000	500,000	500,000
World Meteorological Organization Voluntary Cooperation Program	2,300,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
International Atomic Energy Agency	14,814,000	20,500,000	14,814,000
U.N. Environment Program	10,000,000	3,000,000	2,751,500
U.N. Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
U.N. Institute for Namibia	500,000	.....	.....
U.N. Trust Fund for South Africa	343,000	.....	.....
U.N. Institute for Training and Research	422,000	.....	.....
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species	150,000	200,000	200,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	90,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
U.N. fellowship program	449,000	.....	.....
Expanded Program on Immunization Revolving Fund of the Pan American Health Organization	1,686,000	.....	.....
UNIDO Investment Promotion Service	.....	100,000	100,000
World Heritage Fund	.....	.....	248,500
Subtotal, United Nations	338,664,000	226,300,000	286,114,000
Organization of American States	15,500,000	15,500,000	15,500,000
Total, International Organizations and Programs	354,164,000	241,800,000	301,614,000

TITLE II

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Agency for International Development

The Agency for International Development (AID) is the arm of the U.S. Government which has the principal operating responsibility for U.S. foreign assistance programs. AID is currently on the ground in nearly 70 countries, and in addition it manages projects in many other countries through its various regional programs. The Agency's experience and personnel make it the leading development assistance agency in the world. This experience and experienced personnel are used in other capacities by the U.S. Government, including work with many international organizations involved in foreign assistance activities.

UNITED STATES BILATERAL ASSISTANCE AND VOTING PRACTICES IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Due to an amendment advanced by this Committee last year which was subsequently signed into law, an annual report detailing voting practices in the United Nations will be issued at the beginning of every year. The first report, issued on Februrary 24, 1984, was met with a great deal of interest by a wide spectrum of the American people, both in Government and out. For the first time we have detailed information on how every country in the United Nations votes, analyzed by the U.S. interests both generally and to specific issues.

Already this report has had a tremendous affect, first of all by making a number of nations aware that some in the U.S. Government are watching the way they behave in international organizations, and that that behavior might have an affect on bilateral relations. The extent to which the United States, other Western countries, and democratic ideals are being trampled on in the United Nations is graphically illustrated by the report.

The United States provides significant amounts of bilateral assistance to many countries which have dismal records of support of U.S. policies in the United Nations. As this fact becomes more broadly known, it will become increasingly difficult to provide such bilateral assistance, despite the fact that in many cases there are mitigating factors and other considerations, which, of course, go into our bilateral relationship with any country. Nonetheless, when the administration allocates the funding that is provided under this legislation, the Committee directs that any reductions required by the action of this Committee be applied

against those countries which the voting practices report shows as least supportive of U.S. foreign policy.

The Committee is again providing the necessary language requiring this report.

ASSISTANCE TO HAITI

The Committee expresses its concern over the development assistance program in Haiti. Haiti remains the poorest nation in the Western Hemisphere. Although Western countries, including the United States, have increased their assistance to Haiti, the vast majority of Haitians live in utter poverty. Per capita income in Haiti is approximately $300 per year, although in certain rural areas it is closer to $100. Infant mortality is estimated at 110 per 1,000 live births nationally. Given these conditions, it is critically important that assistance provided to the Government of Haiti be utilized in an efficient manner. Recent reports have raised serious questions regarding the use of these funds by the Government. The Committee will continue to closely monitor the development program in Haiti, particularly with respect to the role of the Haitian Government in these activities.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, AND NUTRITION

Appropriation, 1984	[1] $725,106,500
Budget request, 1985	752,551,000
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	749,800,000

[1] The fiscal year 1984 appropriation shown at the beginning of each account in this title reflects enacted amounts plus amounts recommended by the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, for the fiscal year 1984 supplemental, as reported to the full Committee June 21, 1984.

The most basic concern of the world's inhabitants is an adequate food supply. Through this function, the Agency for International Development funds a variety of agricultural related programs designed to increase production, improve nutrition, and develop the rural areas of Third World countries. The programs also include a wide variety of research on plant yields, soils, plant disease, and institutional development.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $749,800,000 for the agricultural, rural development and nutrition function, $2,751,000 less than the budget request.

POPULATION PLANNING

Appropriation, 1984	$245,000,000
Budget request, 1985	250,002,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	250,000,000

The population planning activities of the Agency for International Development include direct family planning services, various health-related programs, and research aimed at developing safe and effective contraceptives.

The Committee has repeatedly made it clear that the use of U.S. funds for abortion or abortion-related activities will not be tolerated. Continuing reports that U.S. foreign assistance is possibly being used in support of programs or organizations which directly or indirectly fund forced or coerced abortion are, therefore, greatly disturbing to the Committee. While current law clearly states that the use of U.S. assistance for such purposes is prohibited, these reports persist. The Committee is especially concerned by recent media accounts which describe, in detail, specific instances of forced and coerced abortion in China. Therefore, the Committee recommends additional language as follows:

"*Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be available to any country which includes as part of its population planning programs forced or coerced abortion: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be available to any organization which includes as part of its population planning programs forced or coerced abortion."

The Committee is recommending the appropriation of $250,000,000, for this program in fiscal year 1985.

HEALTH

Appropriation, 1984	$143,000,000
Budget request, 1985	158,138,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	155,000,000

The health development account provides assistance to a variety of health sector programs and projects. Included in this activity are such programs as primary health training, the development of health care systems, the provision of basic drugs and other commodities, research, and programs which seek to identify effective methods of disease control.

The Committee is recommending the appropriation of $155,000,000.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 1984	$126,477,000
Budget request, 1985	188,833,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	184,000,000

The education and human resources development program of the Agency for International Development concentrates its work on basic primary education, nonformal education such as adult and vocational training, more advanced scientific professional and technical training, and support of research in basic education and training.

While the Committee is not earmarking additional funds for the International Student Exchange Program as a followup to the action the Committee took in the fiscal year 1984 supplemental, nonetheless, the Committee directs the Agency for International Development to fund the Central America scholarship program in fiscal year 1985 at least partially through the International Student Exchange Program as detailed in the fiscal year 1984 supplemental report.

The Committee is concerned with increasing Soviet and Cuban efforts to provide education and training for Panamanian students in Soviet Bloc countries. History has shown that students from developing countries educated in closed-communist societies are likely to return to their homes with an alien ideology inconsistent with a free society. Recognizing this threat to their democratic values, private citizens and groups in Panama are raising funds to provide scholarships for deserving students who would not otherwise have the opportunity to study in the United States. The Committee directs AID to make every effort to match the contributions of these private groups to provide education and training for Panamanian students in the United States. The Committee directs AID to match such private funds up to a total of $1,000,000 in fiscal year 1985.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $184,000,000.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, ENERGY, RESEARCH, RECONSTRUCTION, AND SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Appropriation, 1984	$170,288,000
Budget request, 1985	226,175,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	214,000,000

Programs and projects funded under this functional account fall outside areas specifically dealt with in the other functional accounts, and in some cases include aspects of several of those functions. AID's private sector programs are largely funded under this account, as are programs funded through the private voluntary organizations (PVO's). Generally programs or projects dealing with urban problems fall within this account, as do employment and energy activities.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $214,000,000.

PRIVATE SECTOR REVOLVING FUND

Appropriation, 1984	($20,000,000)
Budget request, 1985	(20,000,000)
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	(20,000,000)

The Committee recommends approval of the administration's request for $20,000,000 for the private sector revolving fund. This $20,000,000 is not additive, but is a ceiling on the amount which can be used from development assistance accounts for the fund.

The purpose of the fund is to promote economic development by encouraging the growth of the private sector in developing countries. The fund would be used to leverage private sector money and support for development with foreign assistance dollars.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation, 1984	$10,000,000
Budget request, 1985	10,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

The Science and Technology program is the focal point of AID's efforts to collaborate with Third World scientists in establishing priorities for future programs of development research and technology transfer. The key element of the program has also been aimed at developing research capabilities in Third World countries.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $10,000,000, the administration's request.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

Appropriation, 1984	$30,000,000
Budget request, 1985	10,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	30,000,000

The American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program provides grants to institutions overseas sponsored by U.S. citizens or organizations. The assistance provided by this program is a supplement to their regular funding, and grants are awarded under specific criteria.

The American University in Cairo.—This institution has enjoyed strong support for many years because of its significant role in United States/Egyptian relations. With the termination of longstanding Public Law 480 Egyptian pound support, AUC finds itself in a difficult financial situation. Through other U.S. assistance programs, Egyptian pounds are accumulating for joint United States/Egyptian uses in development assistance, including education. The Committee, therefore, directs the Agency for International Development to immediately develop a plan, including the possibility of reconstituting AUC's Egyptian pound endowment, for long-term funding needs.

As for funds provided under this account, the Committee notes that despite similar language last year, AID did not provide AUC with the funding level directed by the Committee. The Committee expects AUC to be adequately provided for this year.

The American University of Beirut.—This institution has suffered greatly as a result of the ongoing conflict in Lebanon. The United States has continued to provide significant funding in order to keep the university operating, and the Committee continues its strong support of this funding. Like the American University in Cairo, the Committee believes that it is time for consideration of longer-term solutions to AUB's financial needs, and, therefore, directs that a second study be done to develop recommendations for long-term funding of this institution. For this fiscal year under this account, the Committee expects AUB to receive as high a level of funding as possible, and, together with Beirut University College and the International College of Beirut, the Committee directs the Agency to consider whatever emergency assistance might be appropriate through other AID funding channels, given the damage these institutions have suffered as a result of the conflict in Lebanon.

Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University.—Consistent with the position the Committee has taken in previous years, the Committee recommends that the center receive the modest amount being requested in fiscal year 1985.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $30,000,000.

The following is a summary of requests made by institutions to the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad Program for fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985 and grants made by AID in fiscal years 1983 and 1984 and a summary of aid given to recipient institutions for fiscal years 1959–84:

36-042 O - 84 - 4

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

REQUESTS MADE BY INSTITUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1983, 1984, and 1985. GRANTS MADE IN FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1984

Institution and location	Fiscal year—				
	1983 requests	1983 grants	1984 requests	1984 grants	1985 requests [1]
Botswana:					
Maru a Pula School, Gaborone			$901,315	$550,000	$450,000
Kanye Hospital, Kanye	$969,000	$600,000			965,200
Subtotal, Botswana	969,000	600,000	901,315	550,000	1,415,200
Brazil:					
Esperanca, Santarem	213,000		198,000	150,000	
Cameroon:					
Presbyterian Hospital, Metet					325,000
Columbia:					
Puntas Canoas Health Center and School, Punta de Canoas			500,000		
Egypt:					
American University in Cairo	1,165,000	900,000	1,675,000	1,000,000	3,400,000
College of the Holy Family, Cairo			500,000		575,000
Subtotal, Egypt	1,165,000	900,000	2,175,000	1,000,000	3,975,000
Greece:					
American College of Greece, Athens	1,425,000		1,715,000	380,000	7,016,000
American Farm School, Thessaloniki	295,000	295,000	350,000	350,000	375,000
Anatolia College, Thessaloniki	740,000	200,000	714,000	375,000	1,181,250
Athens College, Athens	345,000	200,000	275,000	275,000	376,000
Subtotal, Greece	2,805,000	695,000	3,054,000	1,380,000	8,948,250
Guatemala:					
Hospital de la Familia, Nuevo Progreso			200,000	125,000	
Universidad Francisco Marroquin, Guatemala City			1,000,000	1,000,000	

University of the Valley, Guatemala City	1,625,000	875,000	1,650,000	700,000	1,875,000
Subtotal, Guatemala	1,625,000	875,000	2,850,000	1,825,000	1,875,000
Haiti:					
Adventist Hospital, Port-au-Prince					665,000
Bohoc Technical Institute, Bohoc	200,000	200,000			366,000
Hospital St. Croix, Port-au-Prince					382,000
Subtotal, Haiti	200,000	200,000			1,413,000
Honduras:					
Escuela Internacional Sampedrana, San Pedro Sula	750,000	200,000			1,800,000
Panamerican Agricultural School, Zamorano	2,155,000	1,455,000	3,480,000	1,700,000	3,680,000
Subtotal, Honduras	2,905,000	1,655,000	3,480,000	1,700,000	5,480,000
India:					
Kodaikanal School, Tamil Nadu			100,000		100,000
Lakeview Medical Center, Bangalore					1,400,000
Ludhiana Christian Medical College, Punjab	2,000,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
Vellore Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore	931,000		846,071	400,000	905,360
Woodstock School, Mussoorie					115,000
Xavier Labour Relations Institute, Bihar					700,000
Subtotal, India	2,931,000	500,000	1,446,071	900,000	4,220,360
Indonesia:					
Petra Christian University, Surabaya			1,250,000		
Israel:					
American College of Beiz, Jerusalem			1,250,000		
Assaf Harofeh Medical Center, Beer Ya'cov					5,000,000
Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan	1,250,000				
Beit Berl College, Kfar Saba	100,000				
Beth Rivka Comprehensive School, Kfar Chabad	1,900,000	300,000	450,000	450,000	
Beth Yaacov Avot Girls High School, Ashdod	470,000				950,000
Boys Town of Jerusalem	1,104,000	250,000	1,000,000		1,000,000
Children's Town, Jerusalem			1,000,000		

See footnote at end of table.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD—Continued

REQUESTS MADE BY INSTITUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1983, 1984, and 1985, GRANTS MADE IN FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

Institution and location	Fiscal year— 1983 requests	1983 grants	1984 requests	1984 grants	1985 requests[1]
Israel—Continued					
Educational Center for Galilee, Rechasim			$500,000		
Emunah Women of America Community College, Jerusalem	$950,000	$450,000			$700,000
Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Institute, Rehovot	2,750,000	750,000	1,950,000	$1,200,000	3,000,000
Gan Yavne Youth Village, Gan Yavne	300,000				300,000
Hadassah Medical Center, Jerusalem	4,000,000	850,000	4,000,000	1,500,000	4,000,000
Jerusalem College of Technology, Jerusalem	630,000		851,400	250,000	
Jerusalem Society for the Advancement of Education and Culture (Jerusalem Academy)			1,000,000		
Jerusalem Institute of Mental Health	140,000				
Kiryat Chinuch Mevaseret Zion Educational Center, Jerusalem					2,381,000
Kfar Silver, Ashkelon	922,000		1,135,000	200,000	1,125,000
Laniado Hospital, Netanya			1,500,000		1,500,000
Machanaim Kiryat Gat, Kiryat Gat			550,000		
Neve Michael Youth Village, Pardess Channa			1,500,000		
Ohr Somayach School, Jerusalem					3,500,000
Sha'alvim Teachers College, Sha'alvim	1,000,000				
Shaare Zedek Medical Center, Jerusalem	3,519,000	500,000	1,040,000	500,000	1,040,000
Sinai Institute for Jewish and American Studies in Israel, Tel Aviv			1,000,000		
Teachers Training College, Chazon Yechezkel	1,000,000				
Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregation/NCSY Israel Center, Jerusalem					352,000
Yemin Orde, The Orde Wingate Children's Village, Hof Hacarmel	800,000				
Yeshivas Wiznitz Beth Israel, Kiriat Wiznitz					750,000
Subtotal, Israel	20,835,000	3,100,000	18,726,400	4,100,000	25,598,000
Italy:					
Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University, Bologna	325,000	200,000	325,000	325,000	350,000

Jamaica:					
St. George's College, Kingston			850,000	625,000	
Jordan:					
American Center of Oriental Research, Amman			400,000	400,000	400,000
Kenya:					
University of Eastern Africa			1,350,000		
Korea:					
Chung-Ang University, Seoul					1,500,000
Ewha Women's University, Seoul	1,000,000				500,000
Han-Mi General Hospital, Kyung Gi Do					3,000,000
Kwangju Christian Hospital, Kwangju			250,000	250,000	
Presbyterian Medical Center, Jeonju	807,000	200,000	895,000		753,500
Seoul Women's College	1,500,000				
Sogang University, Seoul			740,000	550,000	
Soong Jun University, Seoul					2,121,350
St. Joseph Girls' High School, Cholla Nam Do	630,000	100,000			425,000
Wilson Leprosy Center, Chulla Nam Do					320,000
Yonsei University, Seoul					2,295,000
Subtotal, Korea	3,937,000	300,000	1,885,000	800,000	10,914,850
Lebanon:					
American University of Beirut	6,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	7,500,000
Beirut University College			2,280,000		2,280,000
Haigazian College, Beirut			1,000,000		
International College of Beirut	500,000	250,000			
Subtotal, Lebanon	6,500,000	4,250,000	9,280,000	5,000,000	9,780,000
Liberia:					
Cuttington University College, Suacoco	2,081,000	900,000	1,152,000	650,000	1,335,000
Malawi:					
Malamulo Hospital, Makwasa					800,000
Mulanje Hospital, Mulanje					148,000
Subtotal, Malawi					948,000

See footnote at end of table.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD—Continued

REQUESTS MADE BY INSTITUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1983, 1984, and 1985, GRANTS MADE IN FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

Institution and location	Fiscal year—				
	1983 requests	1983 grants	1984 requests	1984 grants	1985 requests [1]
Mexico:					
American British Cowdray Hospital, Mexico City			$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Montemorelos University Medical Center, Nuevo Leon					1,200,000
University of the Americas, Puebla	$1,670,000		1,454,000	500,000	1,454,000
Subtotal, Mexico	1,670,000		2,454,000	1,500,000	3,654,000
Morocco:					
Morocco American Legation Center, Tangier	40,000				
Nepal:					
Jumal Secondary School, Jamal					150,000
Petan Hospital, Kathmandu					500,000
Subtotal, Nepal					650,000
Pakistan:					
Christian Hospital, Taxila					150,000
Memorial Christian Hospital, Sialkot					230,000
Nancy Fulwood Hospital, Sahiwal					1,500,000
Subtotal, Pakistan					1,880,000
Philippines:					
Angeles University, Angeles City			2,666,000		
Ateneo de Davao University, Davao City					350,000
Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City			1,608,445	1,200,000	
Ateneo de Zamboanga, Zamboanga City					1,541,908
De La Salle University, Manila	1,500,000	$800,000			
Livingstone Health Care and Research Center, Cebu City	190,000				

Northern Christian College, Laoag City					600,000
Pan Asian School of Public Health	800,000				
Silliman University, Dumaguete City	774,000	500,000			
Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro City					1,945,175
Subtotal, Philippines	3,264,000	1,300,000	4,274,445	1,200,000	4,437,083
Poland:					
American Children's Hospital, Krakow	1,500,000	150,000	1,500,000	750,000	2,750,000
Rwanda:					
Mugonero Hospital, Kibuye	792,000	575,000			
Sudan:					
Loyola Secondary School, Wau, Bahr el Ghazal			426,024	425,000	
Thailand:					
Bangkok Adventist Hospital	750,000		765,000	725,000	750,000
Payap College, Chiang Mai	1,108,000	500,000	1,698,000	500,000	
Subtotal, Thailand	1,858,000	500,000	2,463,000	1,225,000	750,000
Turkey:					
Admiral Bristol Hospital, Istanbul	1,685,000	550,000	1,635,000	400,000	2,095,000
Robert College, Istanbul			565,000	280,000	
Subtotal, Turkey	1,685,000	550,000	2,200,000	680,000	2,095,000
West Bank:					
Bethlehem University, Bethlehem			1,000,000	1,000,000	
St. Luke's Hospital, Nablus			490,000		
Subtotal, West Bank			1,490,000	1,000,000	
Worldwide:					
Project HOPE Schools of Health Sciences	3,090,000	1,500,000	2,900,000	1,500,000	3,100,000
Project ORBIS	1,250,000	700,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Subtotal, Worldwide	4,340,000	2,200,000	3,900,000	2,500,000	4,100,000

See footnote at end of table.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD—Continued

REQUESTS MADE BY INSTITUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1983, 1984, and 1985, GRANTS MADE IN FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

Institution and location	Fiscal year—				
	1983 requests	1983 grants	1984 requests	1984 grants	1985 requests[1]
Zaire:					
Good Shepherd Hospital, Kananga	$750,000	$550,000	$1,224,000	$715,000	$1,291,000
Zambia:					
Mwami Hospital, Chipata			600,000	600,000	600,000
Totals	62,390,000	20,000,000	70,354,255	30,000,000	99,184,743

[1] A number of applications are preliminary based on cost estimates subject to change.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD
SUMMARY OF AID TO RECIPIENT INSTITUTIONS, FY 1959 - FY 1984
(in thousands of dollars)

INSTITUTIONS	FYs 1959 - 1978		FY 1979	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	TOTAL	
	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.
Admiral Bristol Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey	2,705	-	400	850	-	930	-	750	550	400	6,585	-
Adventist Hospital of Haiti, Port-au-Prince, Haiti	-	-	235	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	635	-
Amana Ulpanat, Kfar Saba & Zefira Israel	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-
American British Cowdray Hospital, Mexico City, Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-
American Center for Oriental Research, Amman, Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	400	600	-
American Children's Hospital, Krakow, Poland	4,660	15,288	-	750	-	-	-	300	150	750	6,610	15,288
American College of Greece, Athens, Greece	4,847	-	300	360	-	-	-	300	-	380	6,187	-
American Farm School, Thessaloniki, Greece	4,439	-	350	270	-	550	-	425	295	350	6,679	-
American Hospital in Estepona, Spain	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
American Hospital of Paris, France	5,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,475	-
American Hospital in Rome, Italy	4,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,885	-
American International College, Israel	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
American Library in Paris, France	300	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	440	-
American University of Beirut, Lebanon	112,404 1/	-	4,500	4,000	-	3,500	-	4,000	4,000	5,000	137,404	-
American University in Cairo, Egypt	10,245 2/	51,750	500	500	15,750	400	14,300	800	900	1,000	14,345	81,800
Anatolia College, Thessaloniki, Greece	2,353	-	300	-	-	425	-	-	200	375	3,653	-
Ateneo de Davao University, Davao City, Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,190	-	-	1,190	-
Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City, Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,200	-
Athens College, Athens, Greece	2,567	-	285	275	-	-	-	-	200	275	3,602	-
Bangdung Adventist Hospital, Bangdung, Indonesia	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-
Bangkok Adventist Hospital, Thailand	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	725	1,175	-
Bayit Lepletot Vocational Training School, Jerusalem, Israel	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1,000

See footnotes at end of table.

INSTITUTIONS	FYs 1959 - 1978		FY 1979	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	TOTAL	
	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.
Beirut University College, Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	375	-	-	-	-	375 2/	-
Beth Bluma Vocational School, Petach Tikva, Israel	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
Bethlehem University, Bethlehem, West Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-
Beth Oloth Vocational High School, Jerusalem, Israel	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-
Beth Rivka Comprehensive School, Kfar Chabad, Israel	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	450	1,250	-
Beth Yaacov Avat School, Asdod and Ramat Gan, Israel	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400	-
Beth Zeiroth Mizrachi Vocational High School, Jerusalem, Israel	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
Betsefer Tichon Lememichonaim Umazgirut Rechev, Rehovot & Tiberias, Israel	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-
Bohoc Technical School, Bohoc, Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	200	-
Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University, Bologna, Italy	1,790	-	375	380	-	250	-	225	200	325	2,545	-
Boys Town Jerusalem, Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	250	-	1,050	-
Cairo American College, Egypt	100	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	1,250
Chemke Mercy Hospitals, Nigeria	903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	903	-
Cheng Hsin Rehabilitation Center, Taipei, Taiwan	1,860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,860	-
Ch'san Sofer Chasan Yecheskel Institute, Jerusalem, Israel	700	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	1,000
Clifford M. Strauss School, Sarcelles, France	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-
Cuttington University College, Suacoco Liberia	-	-	1,200	1,500	-	750	-	-	900	650	5,000	-
Damavand College, Tehran, Iran	1,649 4/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,649	-
De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	2,000	-
Educational Center of Galilee, Rachasim, Israel	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750	-
Emunah Women of America Community College, Jerusalem, Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	-	450	-

See footnotes at end of table.

INSTITUTIONS	FYs 1959 - 1978		FY 1979	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	TOTAL	
	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.
Escuela Agricola Panamericana, Zamorano, Honduras	3,524	-	200	600	-	1,300	-	1,500	1,455	1,700	10,279	-
Escuela Internacional Sampedrana. San Pedro Sula, Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	200	-
Esperanca, Santarem, Brazil	-	-	400	450	-	190	-	200	-	150	1,390	-
Feinberg Graduate School of Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel	13,100	-	1,600	1,500	-	1,000	-	1,000	750	1,200	20,150	-
Francisco Marroquin University, Guatemala City, Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-
Gan Yavne Youth Village, Gan Yavne, Israel	975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	975	-
Good Shepherd Hospital, Kananga, Zaire	520	-	150	170	-	130	-	-	550	715	2,235	-
Gorgas Memorial Institute, Panama	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
Hadassah Medical Center, Jerusalem, Israel	7,950	1,000	1,000	1,200	-	1,000	-	1,000	850	1,500	14,500	1,000
Hadera Institute, Hadera, Israel	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	-
Haifa Institute of Education, Israel	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	-
Heri Mission Hospital, Kigoma, Tanzania	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	-
Hospital de la Familia, Nuevo Progreso, Guatemala	595	-	225	225	-	-	-	-	-	125	1,170	-
Hospital St. Croix, Port-au-Prince, Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	150	-
Igud Leiluf Hanoar, Israel	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	-
Induk Vocational School, Seoul, Korea	1,150	-	-	475	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,625	-
International College of Beirut, Lebanon	2,664	-	178	-	-	500	-	-	250	-	3,592 3/	-
International Eye Foundation	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-
Jerusalem College for Women, Israel	750	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	1,000
Jerusalem School of Technology, Israel	-	1,986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	250	1,986
Kanye Hospital, Kanye, Botswana	-	-	1,000	-	-	900	-	-	600	-	2,500	-
Kfar Eliyahu Teacher Training Institute Beer Yaacov, Israel	1,645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,645	-
Kfar Eliyahu Youth Village, Gedera, Israel	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	-
Kfar Silver, Ashkelon, Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-
Kwangju Christian Hospital, Kwangju, Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	250	-

See footnotes at end of table.

INSTITUTIONS	FYs 1959 - 1978		FY 1979	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	TOTAL	
	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.
Kyriat Chinuch Mevasseret Zion, Jerusalem, Israel	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	-
Laniado Hospital, Netanya, Israel	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
Lingnan College, Hong Kong	1,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,650	-
Loyola Secondary School, Wau, Bahr el Ghazel, Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	425	425	-
Ludhiana Christian Medical College, Punjab, India	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	500	500	1,500	-
Malamulo Hospital, Makwasa, Malawi	-	-	550	-	-	750	-	400	-	-	1,700	-
Maru a Pula School, Gaborone, Botswana	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	745	-
Mount of David Crippled Children's Hospital, Bethlehem, West Bank	-	-	1,500	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	2,250	-
Mugonero Hospital, Kibuye, Rwanda	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	575	-	1,325	-
Musa Alami Foundation, Jericho	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-
Mwami Adventist Hospital, Chipata, Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	600	900	-
New England College, Arundel, England	475	-	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	850	-
Ohr Somayach School, Jerusalem, Israel	-	-	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	-
Or Hachayim Girls College, Bnai-Brek, Israel	1,000	1,000	-	645	-	-	-	150	-	-	1,795	1,000
Payap College, Chiang Mai, Thailand	1,980	-	-	-	-	1,075	-	960	500	500	5,015	-
Pediatric Hospital, Seoul, Korea	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
People-to-People Health Foundation, Project HOPE	23,200	-	2,000	1,800	-	1,500	-	1,600	1,500	1,500	33,100	-
Presbyterian Medical Center, Jeonju, Korea	975	-	833	-	-	450	-	200	200	-	2,658	-
Project ORBIS	-	-	1,034	-	-	-	-	750	700	1,000	3,484	-
Ramat Havraath Hospital & Home for the Aged, Petah Tikvah, Israel	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	-
Robert College, Istanbul, Turkey	22,070	-	-	300	-	275	-	-	-	280	22,925	-
Satya Wacana Christian University, Salatiga, Indonesia	-	-	650	-		-	-	-	-	-	650	-
Sde Chemed Vocational School, Rishon Le Zion, Israel	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-
Sephardic Vocational School, Rosh Ha'Ayin, Israel	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-

See footnotes at end of table.

INSTITUTIONS	FYs 1959 - 1978		FY 1979	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	TOTAL	
	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars	L/C $ Equiv.
Shaare Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem, Israel	2,125	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	500	500	3,925	-
Silliman University, Dumaguete City, Philippines	1,275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	1,775	-
Sogang University, Seoul, Korea	2,516	-	-	650	-	800	-	950	-	550	5,466	-
Soong Jun University, Seoul, Korea	-	-	-	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	-
Spafford House, Israel	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
St. George's College, Kingston Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	625	625	-
St. Joseph Girls' High School, Cholla Nam Do, Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-
Tel Aviv Vocational School, Israel	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
Tom Vocational School, Hadera, Israel	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
Trinity College, Manila, Philippines	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-
Universidad del Valle, Guatemala City, Guatemala	100	-	675	850	-	1,200	-	950	875	700	5,350	-
University of the Americas, Puebla, Mexico	11,984	-	-	850	-	-	-	700	-	500	14,034	-
University of North Africa, Tangier, Morocco	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Working Boys' Center, Quito, Ecuador	1,700	-	-	825	-	300	-	-	-	-	2,825	-
Vellore Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore, India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	400	900	-
Yad Benjamin Educational Center, Netivot, Israel	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	-
Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
Xavier University, Cagayen de Oro City, Philippines	-	-	-	1,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,550	-
Program Support	1,487	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,487	-
Arab/Israeli Student Exchange Program	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
TOTAL	287,307	75,374	25,000	25,000	15,750	20,000	14,300	20,000	20,000	30,000	426,307	105,424

1/ Does not include Department of State grant for $2,495,000 in FY 1959, nor $1 million in emergency assistance from AID's Economic Support Fund in FY 1981, $1 million in FY 1981, $1.5 million in FY 1982, $10 million by special appropriation no-year funding from ESF for Lebanon or $7.6 million in FY 1984.

2/ Does not include $400,000 granted AUC in 1959 by the Department of State.

3/ Does not include additional funds made available from special appropriation no-year funding from ESF for Lebanon ($1.5 million for BUC, $600,000 for International College in FY 1983).

4/ Does not include $226,000 deobligated after the 1979 revolution.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, 1984	$25,000,000
Budget request, 1985	25,000,000
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	25,000,000

The Agency for International Development's Office of Disaster Assistance is the U.S. Government's office of first response to disasters around the world. The funds provided in this particular account are basically of a contingency nature, which are used in the event of a disaster.

The funds which are provided under this account may be used without notification to Congress for immediate disaster assistance as outlined in the Foreign Assistance Act. The Committee is concerned over attempts to use funds under this account for projects or programs which are clearly developmental, not disaster assistance. The Committee will not hesitate to require that this account be subject to regular notification procedures if efforts to expand the definition of acceptable uses of these funds persists.

Following is a table detailing fiscal year 1984 obligations and availabilities of disaster assistance funding as of March 15, 1984:

Fiscal year 1984 International Disaster Assistance

Total appropriated as of 1984	$25,000,000
Relief and rehabilitation (worldwide):	
Antigua water shortage (predisaster)	15,105
Bolivia drought	53,370
Ecuador floods (fiscal year 1983)	97,560
El Salvador displaced persons (fiscal year 1982)	546,372
Ethiopia drought (fiscal year 1983)	1,736,921
Ghana food shortage	51,213
Grenada emergency	2,327,631
Guatemala displaced persons (I)	45,000
Guatemala displaced persons (II)	70,000
Guinea earthquake	76,100
India cyclone	25,000
Madagascar cyclone	25,000
Mauritania drought	1,350,075
Mauritius cyclone	13,066
Mozambique drought	127,900
Mozambique cyclone	575,000
New Zealand floods	5,000
Niger drought	25,000
Papua New Guinea volcanic activity	35,983

Fiscal year 1984 International Disaster Assistance—Continued

Portugal floods	$25,000
Sao Tome and Principe drought	25,000
Senegal drought	456,450
South Africa cyclone	109,739
South Africa drought	200,000
Spain floods	6,525
Sri Lanka civil strife (fiscal year 1983)	234,820
Sri Lanka floods	25,000
Swaziland cyclone	160,000
Thailand floods	13,050
Turkey earthquake	388,747
Uganda displaced persons (fiscal year 1983)	150,000
Upper Volta drought	42,965
Regional disaster supply stockpiles	2,000,000
Disaster preparedness and technical assistance	9,350,000
Pending disaster obligations	2,203,000
Total programed or obligated (as of March 15, 1984)	22,591,592
Balance available	2,408,408

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $25,000,000, the administration's request.

COMPACT FOR FREE ASSOCIATION—MICRONESIA

Appropriation, 1984	.....
Budget request, 1985	($295,490,000)
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	.....

The administration's budget for fiscal year 1985 indicated that a request for the Compact for Free Association—Micronesia—would be forthcoming. That request has not been received thus far, and, therefore, the Committee recommends deferral of this matter at this time.

ECONOMIC POLICY INITIATIVE FOR AFRICA

Appropriation, 1984	
Budget request, 1985	$75,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	

The Committee agrees with the goals of the Economic Policy Initiative for Africa (EPI) as set out in the administration's justification material accompanying its request. The EPI would target certain areas which are of the most severe need: education, agriculture, and economic policy reform.

The Committee supports these efforts, and believes these policies should be applied to all foreign assistance to Africa. The Committee notes that the administration is requesting $1,233,200,000 for Africa for fiscal year 1985 under its regular foreign assistance program, almost $90,000,000 more than was appropriated for fiscal year 1984. The Committee believes that the U.S. foreign assistance program should indeed be used to further economic reform in Africa and would point out that this authority is already available under the Economic Support Fund in the Foreign Assistance Act as follows:

> "Sec. 531. Authority.—(a)(1) The Congress recognizes that under special economic, political, or security conditions the national interests of the United States may require economic support for countries or in amounts which could not be justified solely under chapter 1 of part I. In such cases, the President is authorized to furnish assistance to countries and organizations, on such terms and conditions as he may determine, in order to promote economic or political stability. * * *
>
> (2) The Secretary of State shall be responsible for policy decisions and justifications for economic support programs under this chapter, including determinations of whether there will be an economic support program for a country and the amount of the program for each country. The Secretary shall exercise this responsibility in cooperation with the Administrator of the agency primarily responsible for administering part I."

Furthermore, it would appear from a reading of the justification material that this authority is, in fact, being used in a manner which exactly parallels the stated objectives of the EPI. The language, found in AID's justification material for the Africa Bureau reads as follows: "AID, to the extent possible, will use ESF and nonemergency Public Law 480 as negotiating instruments to achieve policy reforms which promote economic stabilization as has been the case in Sudan and

36-042 O - 84 - 5

Somalia and as a means for relieving severe foreign exchange restrictions."

So, while the Committee fully supports the goals of the EPI, rather than provide separate, new funding, the Committee directs the Agency for International Development to continue to apply these worthwhile goals and policies to the development assistance accounts, the Economic Support Fund and Food for Peace programs.

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Appropriation, 1984	$103,000,000
Budget request, 1985	97,500,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	50,000,000

The Sahel Development Program continues to experience problems in implementation and accounting, although limited improvement has been seen. The Committee believes the reduced funding it is recommending is adequate given the ongoing problems associated with the Sahel Development Program.

The Committee is recommending the appropriation of $50,000,000.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Appropriation, 1984	$40,432,000
Budget request, 1985	40,562,000
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	40,562,000

The foreign service retirement and disability fund is a mandatory expense of the Agency for International Development. The Committee recommends the appropriation of the full budget request.

OVERSEAS TRAINING AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES (FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

Appropriation, 1984	($1,100,000)
Budget request, 1985	(1,100,000)
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	(1,100,000)

The administration is requesting the equivalent of $1,100,000 in Indian rupees which will be used to train approximately 145 Nepalese participants in such fields as agriculture, forestry, soil conservation, rural development, and health/family planning.

The Committee recommends approval of this request, which has no budgetary effect.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

Appropriation, 1984	$3,263,750,000
Budget request, 1985	3,438,100,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	3,838,100,000

The following table details the Economic Support Fund (ESF) budget proposal for fiscal year 1985, as well as the estimated level for fiscal year 1984 and the actual level for fiscal year 1983:

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND PROGRAM—FISCAL YEARS 1983–85

	Fiscal year—		
	1983 actual	1984 estimated	1985 request
Africa:			
Botswana	$10,000,000		$10,000,000
Chad		$3,000,000	10,000,000
Djibouti	1,986,000	3,000,000	3,500,000
Kenya	30,000,000	40,000,000	55,000,000
Liberia	32,000,000	34,150,000	45,000,000
Mauritius	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Niger	5,000,000	5,000,000	7,000,000
Senegal	5,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000
Seychelles	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Somalia	21,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000
Sudan	82,250,000	120,000,000	120,000,000
Zaire	5,000,000	8,000,000	15,000,000
Zambia	15,483,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Zimbabwe	60,000,000	40,000,000	15,000,000
South Africa Regional	14,393,000	16,000,000	37,000,000
Subtotal	286,112,000	338,150,000	391,500,000
Asia:			
Pakistan	200,000,000	225,000,000	200,000,000
Philippines	50,000,000	50,000,000	95,000,000
Thailand [1]	5,800,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Subtotal	255,800,000	280,000,000	300,000,000
Latin America and the Caribbean:			
Belize	10,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000
Costa Rica	157,000,000	130,000,000	160,000,000
Dominican Republic	8,000,000	34,000,000	45,000,000
El Salvador	140,000,000	210,000,000	210,000,000
Grenada			
Guatemala	10,000,000		35,000,000
Haiti	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Honduras	56,000,000	112,500,000	75,000,000
Jamaica	59,350,000	55,000,000	70,000,000
Panama		30,000,000	20,000,000
Caribbean Regional	35,000,000	25,000,000	20,000,000

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND PROGRAM—FISCAL YEARS 1983–85—Continued

	Fiscal year—		
	1983 actual	1984 estimated	1985 request
Latin America and the Caribbean—Con.			
ROCAP		$28,000,000	$136,600,000
LAC Regional	$15,010,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Subtotal	500,360,000	641,500,000	782,600,000
Near East and Europe:			
Cyprus	15,000,000	15,000,000	3,000,000
Egypt	750,000,000	750,000,000	750,000,000
Italy			
Israel	785,000,000	910,000,000	850,000,000
Jordan	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Lebanon	9,560,000		20,000,000
Morocco		7,000,000	15,000,000
Oman	15,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000
Portugal	20,000,000	40,000,000	80,000,000
Spain	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Tunisia	5,000,000	1,500,000	3,000,000
Turkey	285,000,000	138,500,000	175,000,000
Near East Regional	12,480,000	14,000,000	15,000,000
Subtotal	1,929,040,000	1,923,000,000	1,963,000,000
Central programs	150,000	1,100,000	1,000,000
Unallocated/transfer in		10,000,000	
Program total	2,971,462,000	3,193,750,000	3,438,100,000

[1] ESF levels include $5,000,000 transferred from refugee assistance, of which $800,000 was obligated in fiscal year 1983 and $4,200,000 is to be obligated in fiscal year 1984.

The ESF is distinguishable from other U.S. bilateral assistance by its flexibility, which makes it an effective instrument of U.S. foreign policy, especially as it relates to U.S. political, economic, and security objectives. Countries which receive Economic Support Funds are generally those with which we have close security relationships, such as Israel, Egypt, Turkey, Portugal, and the Philippines.

The Committee's recommendation includes earmarkings of $1,200,000,000 for Israel, $815,000,000 for Egypt, and $15,000,000 for Cyprus, as well as an earmarking of $6,000,000 for judicial reform programs for El Salvador. The programs for Israel and Egypt are provided on a grant basis, with all of the Israel program being in the form of a cash transfer and $300,000,000 of the Egyptian program being in the form of a cash transfer. In addition, the Committee directs that the program for Israel be disbursed in the first quarter of the fiscal year.

EL SALVADOR

Management and allocation of ESF program.—The Committee directs that prior to disbursing any assistance to the Government of El Salvador under chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for economic stabilization purposes, the President shall be satisfied that the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador has implemented or has taken appropriate steps toward implementing the major recommendations, as

defined below, contained in the study entitled "Foreign Exchange: Policy and Management Within the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador" relating to management, allocation, and controls on the use of official foreign exchange. Not later than January 31, 1985, the President shall report to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate on the implementation of the major recommendations of the above mentioned study and on ongoing efforts to improve the management, allocation, and control of foreign exchange. For purposes of this section such major recommendations are as follows:

(1) Further development, refinement, and application of objective and impartial criteria and procedures for the allocation of foreign exchange in relation to the needs of the economy of El Salvador. This shall consist of: publishing periodic lists of those receiving foreign exchange; publicizing foreign exchange allocation criteria; and undertaking semiannual audits by a U.S. public accounting firm to determine compliance with policy, criteria, and procedures.

(2) Adoption of measures to expedite the decision-process regarding allocation of foreign exchange in accordance with availabilities and established criteria. This shall consist of: taking steps to complete the mechanization of the foreign exchange allocation process; and refining the forecasting of foreign exchange availabilities to serve as a basis for foreign exchange approvals.

(3) Continued improvement in the capacity of the Central Reserve Bank's price verification unit to reduce the potential for over-valuation of imports and under-valuation of exports. This shall consist of: increasing the price verification unit staff to at least 10 and enhancing it; and having in place qualified technical assistance to support the operations of the price verification unit.

Judicial reform.—The creation of a fair and effective criminal justice system in El Salvador is essential if that country is to curb extremist violence, secure human rights, and achieve true democracy. With this in mind, Congress last year earmarked $3,000,000 of Economic Support Funds for judicial reform in El Salvador. Initial results of that action include the establishment of a judicial protection unit composed of 60 justice ministry civilian guards that provided security for the participants in the trial of those charged with murdering the four American churchwomen, and the initial training of some investigators. However, there is still much to be done if El Salvador is to have the kind of criminal justice system that characterizes most countries in the Western Hemisphere.

The election of a new president in El Salvador justifies a more ambitious program of reform. The immediate, primary objective of further reform efforts must be the abatement of the death squad and extremist murders which continue to undermine the legitimacy of the government and perpetuate a climate of fear.

The Committee calls for the additional earmark of $6,000,000 for judicial reform in El Salvador in fiscal year 1985. In developing this

reform, it is the Committee's judgment that every effort should be made to meet the following objectives:

Priority reform initiative

Investigative and prosecutorial unit.—With the recent trial and sentencing of the guardsmen charged with murdering the four American churchwomen, El Salvador demonstrated a willingness and ability to begin addressing other death squad and extremist murders. It must be institutionalized. Creation of a special investigative and prosecutorial unit is the most essential next step.

The supervision of this unit should include the participation of the supreme court of El Salvador, and every effort should be made to maintain a ratio of not less than two investigators and one prosecutor for every 10 cases. An inventory should be compiled at the earliest possible date by the justice ministry of all unsolved death squad and extremist murders, and the investigative unit should keep statistics on the number of new reported cases, including statistics on the number of cases under investigation and their current status, and the disposition of cases by the unit and by the courts. These statistics should be updated periodically.

Evidence establishing a prima facie case against known individuals should be promptly submitted to the court of competent jurisdiction of El Salvador.

Shortly after its establishment, the unit should conduct an evaluation and report as to the adequacy of its number of investigators and prosecutors, and should secure such personnel as may be necessary.

As this Committee reported last year, "the (Salvadoran) police organizations have only limited capability to conduct complex investigations or utilize modern forensic methods such as fingerprint, fiber, ballistic, substance, and financial analysis." Thus, the unit should take prompt steps to develop forensic laboratory services and other necessary means for conducting identification, polygraph, psychological, and other investigative support services, within its own resources or in conjunction with other agencies.

Additional reform initiatives.—In addition to the establishment of an effective investigative and prosecutorial unit, it is essential that efforts at modernizing penal codes, evidentiary rules, and court procedures move forward. Particular attention must be directed to administrative reform designed to remove delay.

Prompt investigations and trials are critical to an effective criminal justice system. Yet, presently, El Salvador rarely meets its own statutory deadlines for successive stages of prosecution under the penal codes. Until these delays are reduced, initiatives aimed at investigating and prosecuting death squad and extremist murders and at modernizing penal codes and evidentiary rules will be virtually meaningless.

The following areas of need, therefore, should be addressed: rigorous recordkeeping requirements; comprehensive calendar control; greater emphasis on judicial tenure, selection, and salaries in order to maximize judicial independence, talent and productivity; more efficient allocation

of cases; and augmented stenographic and secretarial services to eliminate avoidable delay.

The Committee expects to be promtply consulted on the development and implementation of this reform effort, and directs the Department of State to provide the Committee with a report no later than March 1, 1985, detailing the progress made on this initiative, including a report on the obligation of funds being earmarked for this purpose in this legislation.

Encouraging progress.—Notwithstanding the concern the Committee has just expressed with the management and allocation of economic assistance to El Salvador and the need for improvement in judicial reform, the Committee wishes to note the encouraging progress on a number of fronts recently made by the Government of El Salvador, especially since the recent presidential elections. Of particular note is the recent completion of the trials of those responsible for the murders of American churchwomen, especially the courage demonstrated by the presiding judge. The military has made real progress both in the execution of the war, and in making significant progress on human rights matters. Last, and certainly not least, is the demonstrated willingness of that beleagured country to tackle some of the enormous problems which have concerned not only this Committee and Congress, but the people of El Salvador and the United States. So while the Committee has been critical in the past, and will continue to offer constructive criticism in the future, credit should be given when progress is achieved.

CYPRUS

U.S. assistance to Cyprus has traditionally been focused on programs providing scholarships to Cypriot students for study abroad. While the Committee is supportive of efforts to enhance the educational opportunities available to young Cypriots, there is a need to explore additional areas of development activities which could be of benefit, particularly to that nation's refugee population. Special attention should be given to the improvement of health care facilities, the development of solar energy, and other projects designed to meet the basic needs of the people of Cyprus.

TUNISIA

The Committee believes that the administration's request for Tunisia under this account does not meet the needs of that country, nor is the requested amount indicative of what the Committee believes to be sufficient support for this important friend. Therefore, the Committee directs that the administration provide not less than $20,000,000 in Economic Support Funds for Tunisia.

THE PHILIPPINES

It is the belief of this Committee that the May 1984, Philippine parliamentary elections, while clouded with charges of fraud and irregularities, demonstrated significant popular support for the democratic process, rather than radical strategies, as a means to resolve political differences in the Philippines. The strong showing of opposition candidates in the elections indicated deep undercurrents of change within Philippine society that were activated in large part by the controversy surrounding the Aquino assassination.

Since it is worthwhile for the United States to promote peaceful, democratic resolution of political differences throughout the world, and as U.S. interests in the Pacific region could be severely jeopardized by instability in the Philippines, the Committee wishes to register its substantial concern that democratic reform continue, that the issues of presidential decree and accountability of government expenditures be openly debated in the new Philippine Assembly, and that the comprehensive investigation of the Aquino asassination be satisfactorily concluded and all those responsible be brought to justice.

CENTRAL AMERICA: INDIGENOUS ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends that at least $10,000,000 of the funds appropriated for the Economic Support Fund be used for the development of indigenous energy resources in Central America. This would implement a recommendation of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. The Commission pointed out in its January 1984 report that:

"The Central American countries should also try to free up foreign exchange resources by reducing energy imports. The United States and other donor countries possess relatively inexpensive technology that could be used in the region to identify and explore local energy resources."

Coordination of an integrated program of energy and resource related technical cooperation shall be provided by a national laboratory that has existing proven competence in facilitating such activities in Central America.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Appropriation, 1984	$46,200,000
Budget request, 1985	49,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	44,000,000

For fiscal year 1985 the administration is requesting the appropriation of $49,000,000 for activities funded under the peacekeeping operations account.

Of this request, $9,000,000 is for the U.S. contribution to the U.N. Forces in Cyprus (UNFICYP). This U.N. force has been stationed in Cyprus since 1974, with military and civilian personnel provided by Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Also included in the administration's fiscal year 1985 request is $5,000,000 for the Caribbean Peacekeeping Force in Grenada (CPF). The CPF consists of military and security personnel from Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. The funds requested will be used for air transport services between Grenada and the home islands, petroleum, spare parts, other consumable items, and repair services.

The remainder of the request, $35,000,000, is for the U.S. share of the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) budget for this year. This peacekeeping force is a direct result of the Camp David accords in which security arrangements were established for the Sinai. The MFO moved into the Sinai upon the withdrawal by Israel of its forces from that territory.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $44,000,000. The Committee is recommending this reduction inasmuch as in the current fiscal year, immediately following enactment of the continuing resolution, and despite strong statements from the administration as to the necessity for the entire fiscal year 1984 request, $5,000,000 was reprogramed for other purposes due to "savings" in the program for the Multinational Force and Observers. The Committee anticipates that such a "savings" can be made in the current fiscal year as well.

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 1984	$372,512,250
Budget request, 1985	404,113,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	395,016,000

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $395,016,000, $9,097,000 less than the administration's request.

Over the last several years the Committee has expressed a number of concerns it has had with respect to the management and use of this account. While the Committee does not repeat those concerns here, the Agency for International Development should nonetheless continue to consider those past concerns.

However, of particular note the Committee directs that insofar as any reductions are necessary due to its recommendation, none of these reductions should be applied against operations overseas, the activities of the Inspector General's Office, or activities associated with the management and implementation of programs in Central America. Additionally, the Committee is approving additional personnel overseas as requested for Central America, expressly conditioned on a like increase in overall staffing levels.

The following three tables show the funding sources for AID operating expenses, a comparison of operating expenses to program funds, and operating expenses by object, class, and major location.

FUNDING OF AID OPERATING EXPENSES

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		
	1983 actual	1984 estimate	1985 proposed
Operating expense requirements	376.0	401.2	434.8
Less:			
Dollar fees	5.5	8.8	9.2
Local currency trust funds	13.3	16.3	17.8
Appropriated funding level	357.2	376.1	407.8
Less:			
Program deferrals [1]	8.1		
Dollar reimbursements	4.2	3.6	3.7
New budget authority requested	344.9	372.5	404.1

[1] Used for operating expenses pursuant to Public Law 97-377.

COMPARISON OF OPERATING EXPENSES TO PROGRAM FUNDS[1]

[Fiscal years 1979 thru 1985]

	Fiscal year—						
	1979 actual	1980 actual	1981 actual	1982 actual	1983 actual	1984 estimate	1985 proposed
Development assistance	$1,222.3	$1,239.9	$1,308.9	$1,396.2	$1,441.4	$1,553.6	$1,758.2
American schools and hospitals abroad	25.0	25.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	30.0	10.0
Disaster assistance	47.3	55.9	51.5	72.1	103.2	126.5	25.0
Miscellaneous prior year accounts	5.3	.....	2.1	1.2	1.5	0.3	.....
Economic Support Fund	1,942.5	2,158.1	2,199.3	2,770.3	2,971.5	3,472.2	3,438.1
Foreign currency programs overseas training	0.4	0.4	20.7	0.9	1.6	2.1	1.1
Total program	3,242.8	3,479.3	3,602.5	4,260.7	4,539.2	5,184.7	5,232.4
Operating expenses	251.7	273.1	302.8	332.1	357.0	376.1	407.8
Total budget	3,494.5	3,752.4	3,905.3	4,592.8	4,896.2	5,560.8	5,640.2
Operating expenses as percent of:							
Total program	7.8	7.8	8.4	7.8	7.9	7.3	7.8
Total budget	7.2	7.3	7.8	7.2	7.3	6.8	7.2

[1]Data excludes amounts for Public Law 480 programs and refugee assistance for which AID has extensive management responsibilities, peacekeeping operations, and payments to the foreign service retirement and disability fund.

AID OPERATING EXPENSES BY OBJECT CLASS AND MAJOR LOCATION

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		
Object class	1983 actual	1984 estimate	1985 proposed
11 Personnel compensation:			
AID Washington	81.7	85.3	86.1
Overseas	101.9	106.9	115.4
Total	183.6	192.2	201.5
12 Personnel benefits:			
AID Washington	8.1	9.3	9.6
Overseas	16.7	21.1	23.2
Total	24.8	30.4	32.8
13 Benefits-former personnel:			
AID Washington	.....	.....	.....
Overseas	.7	.5	.4
Total	.7	.5	.4
21 Travel and transportation of persons:			
AID Washington	4.0	4.4	4.6
Overseas	14.9	16.8	20.3
Total	18.9	21.2	24.9

AID OPERATING EXPENSES BY OBJECT CLASS AND MAJOR LOCATION—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Object class	Fiscal year— 1983 actual	1984 estimate	1985 proposed
22 Transportation of things:			
AID Washington	.4	.4	.5
Overseas	11.0	12.0	13.2
Total	11.4	12.4	13.7
23 Rent, communications, utilities:			
AID Washington	11.7	12.6	16.3
Overseas	21.8	22.1	24.5
Total	33.5	34.7	40.8
24 Printing and reproduction:			
AID Washington	1.2	1.4	1.5
Overseas	.2	.2	.2
Total	1.4	1.6	1.7
25 Other services:			
AID Washington	16.7	16.2	18.9
Overseas	38.4	43.5	47.3
Total	55.1	59.7	66.2
26 Supplies and materials:			
AID Washington	1.4	.8	.8
Overseas	5.4	5.6	6.0
Total	6.8	6.4	6.8
31 Equipment:			
AID Washington	3.4	1.6	2.9
Overseas	14.1	13.3	11.5
Total	17.5	14.9	14.4
32 Lands and structures:			
AID Washington	.....	.....	.....
Overseas	.7	.5	2.0
Total	.7	.5	2.0
41 Grants, subsidies, contributions:			
AID Washington	.....	.....	.....
Overseas	2.5	1.5	2.5
Total	2.5	1.5	2.5
42 Insurance claims and indemnities:			
AID Washington	.....	.....	.....
Overseas	.1	.1	.1
Total	.1	.1	.1

AID OPERATING EXPENSES BY OBJECT CLASS AND MAJOR LOCATION—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Object class	Fiscal year— 1983 actual	1984 estimate	1985 proposed
Summary:			
AID Washington	128.6	132.0	141.2
Overseas	228.4	244.1	266.6
Total	357.0	376.1	407.8

TRADE CREDIT INSURANCE PROGRAM

Appropriation, 1984	
Budget request, 1985	($300,000,000)
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	(300,000,000)

The Trade Credit Insurance Program is a new program requested by the administration as part of the recommendations by the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. The program permits the Agency for International Development to discharge liabilities under certain guarantees and insurance issued by the Export-Import Bank. Such guarantees and insurance cover the risk of loss or nonpayment under short-term trade credits issued to finance goods and services for use by the private sector in Central American countries.

The Committee recommends approval of the full budget request.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Appropriation, 1984	$16,250,000
Budget request, 1985	21,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	21,000,000

The basic thrust of the trade and development program is to involve U.S. private sector firms in the early planning stages of programs and projects in order to improve their position as potential participants and suppliers in overseas development projects.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $21,000,000, the budget request.

HOUSING GUARANTY PROGRAM

Limitation on guaranteed loans:	
Appropriation, 1984	($150,000,000)
Budget request, 1985	(160,000,000)
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	(160,000,000)
Loan reserve:	
Appropriation, 1984	40,000,000
Budget request, 1985	10,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

The housing guaranty program is the Agency for International Development's major effort in the area of shelter and related services. The program finances slum and squatter settlement upgrading, site preparation and services, corps housing, low-cost housing units, and community facilities and services. The program underwrites private sector financing through a full faith and credit guarantee. Since its inception in the early 1960's, 180 projects have been carried out in 44 countries. In fiscal year 1985 the program will finance new projects in 10 countries.

The administration is also requesting a $10,000,000 replenishment of the Housing Guaranty Reserve Fund primarily associated with housing programs in Central America.

The Committee recommends approval of the full budget request.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

Limitation on direct loans:	
Appropriation, 1984	$10,000,000)
Budget request, 1985	(15,000,000)
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	(15,000,000)
Limitation on guaranteed loans:	
Appropriation, 1984	(100,000,000)
Budget request, 1985	(150,000,000)
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	(150,000,000)

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) was created in 1969 as a wholly owned government corporation to mobilize and facilitate the participation of U.S. private capital and skills in the economic and social development of less developed friendly countries and areas, thereby complementing the development assistance objectives of the United States. OPIC's programs include political risk insurance, limited amounts of loan guarantees and direct loans, and reinsurance operations. OPIC does not receive any direct appropriations from Congress, although Congress is responsible for providing yearly limitations of their activities.

The Committee recommends approval of the request for $15,000,000 in direct loans and $150,000,000 in guaranteed loans.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL

Appropriation, 1984	$41,200,000
Budget request, 1985	50,217,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	50,217,000

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $50,217,000 for the narcotics control program of the Department of State.

The Committee is encouraged by the new willingness of the Colombian Government to undertake programs which could significantly decrease the supply of illicit narcotics into the Southern and Southeastern areas of the United States. Largely for this reason, the Committee is recommending the full request for international narcotics activities in fiscal year 1985. The Committee directs the Department of State to provide the Government of Colombia, on an expedited basis, the aircraft and associated materials it has requested for their new effort.

The following table details the proposed functional allocation for fiscal year 1985, and compares it with fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1983:

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL PROGRAM BY FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY

[Dollars in thousands]

	Actual fiscal year 1983	Percent of total	Planned fiscal year 1984	Percent of total	Requested fiscal year 1985	Percent of total
Enforcement assistance and interdiction	$19,232	52	$19,275	47	$23,480	46
Crop control/eradication	12,375	34	16,255	39	20,695	41
International organizations contributions	2,150	6	2,575	6	2,817	6
International drug demand reduction	350	1	470	1	425	1
Program development and support	2,427	7	2,625	7	2,800	6
Total program	36,534		41,200		50,217	

The administration has proposed the following allocation of international narcotics control assistance for fiscal year 1985:

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL PROGRAM—FISCAL SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Actual fiscal year 1983	Planned fiscal year 1984	Requested fiscal year 1985
Country program:			
Latin America:			
Bolivia	1,720	5,740	5,500
Brazil	250	0	250
Colombia	3,490	3,490	10,300
Ecuador	75	25	0
Mexico	7,835	8,500	8,900
Peru	1,824	3,025	3,500
Latin America regional	888	650	1,000
Subtotal	16,082	21,430	29,450
East Asia:			
Burma	4,995	4,500	5,000
Thailand	3,410	2,500	2,800
East Asia regional	121	170	300
Subtotal	8,526	7,170	8,100
Southwest Asia:			
Pakistan	2,900	2,900	2,000
Turkey	1,000	1,000	900
Southwest Asia regional	100	100	100
Subtotal	4,000	4,000	3,000
Total country programs	28,608	32,600	40,550
International organizations:			
Colombo plan	150	75	75
U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control	2,000	2,500	2,742
Subtotal	2,150	2,575	2,817
Inter-regional programs:			
Demand reduction	200	250	400
Training	3,149	3,150	3,650
Subtotal	3,349	3,400	4,050
Program development and support	2,427	2,625	2,800
Total INM program	36,534	41,200	50,217

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

Appropriation, 1984	$13,000,000
Budget request, 1985	11,992,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	11,992,000

The Inter-American Foundation supports small-scale, community-based development projects and programs in Latin America.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $11,992,000, the administration's request.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Appropriation, 1984	$3,000,000
Budget request, 1985	3,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The Committee is recommending an appropriation of $1,000,000, one-third of the request level for the African Development Foundation in fiscal year 1985.

It is an understatement to say that the Foundation, a new institution has had a rocky beginning. After much delay, a Board was appointed and staff hired, only to result in almost immediate internal conflict. Attempts were made by the vice president and some members of the Board to usurp the authority of the president, resulting finally in the resignation of the vice president. That was subsequently followed by the Board requesting and the president offering her resignation. This situation has resulted in very little of substance occurring, and virtually none of the funds appropriated in fiscal year 1984 have been spent.

The Committee is calling for a General Accounting Office investigation into this situation, and will not consider any further funding until the report by the GAO is received and evaluated by the Committee.

PEACE CORPS

Appropriation, 1984	$117,000,000
Budget request, 1985	124,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	133,200,000

The Peace Corps program for fiscal year 1985 will fund volunteers in 59 countries. The increased funding being recommended for fiscal year 1985 is largely explained by the findings of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, which recommended significantly increased programs to be carried out by the Peace Corps in Central America. The administration has requested the necessary funds to meet that objective, and the Committee concurs with the recommendation. In addition, the Committee is providing funding which will ensure that the overall program does not have to be diminished because of increased costs associated with this effort and to enable the Peace Corps to keep up with increased costs.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $133,200,000, $16,200,000 more than last year's level.

36-042 O - 84 - 6

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, 1984	$337,650,000
Budget request, 1985	341,450,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	340,000,000

The administration has requested the appropriation of $341,500,000 for this program in fiscal year 1985. The administration proposes that this request be distributed as follows:

Migration and refugee assistance fiscal year 1985 budget request

Refugee admissions to the United States:	
Voluntary agencies abroad	$18,000,000
Transportation	43,975,000
Voluntary agency placement	40,020,000
English language training	15,250,000
Subtotal	117,245,000
Indochinese refugee program:	
UNHCR program in Southeast Asia	16,000,000
ODP	800,000
Antipiracy	5,000,000
Khmer relief	12,000,000
Subtotal	33,800,000
Soviet and Eastern European:	
Refugees resettling in Israel	12,500,000
African refugee program:	
Contributions to international organizations	50,500,000
Refugee assistance	4,000,000
Subtotal	54,500,000
Near East program:	
Relief for Afghan refugees	26,000,000
United Nations Relief and Works Agency	67,000,000
Subtotal	93,000,000
Latin American program	15,000,000

Migration and refugee assistance fiscal year 1985 budget request—Continued

International organizations:	
Intergovernmental Committee for Migration	$5,000,000
International Committee of the Red Cross	2,000,000
Subtotal	7,000,000
Administrative expenses	8,405,000
Total	341,450,000

NOTE.—The above table details the Department of State's budget request for the Office of Refugee Programs only. Activities carried out by the Office of the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs are funded by the Office of the Secretary of State.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $340,000,000 for this account, $1,450,000 below the administration's request. No reduction is to be made to the program for Soviet and Eastern European refugees resettling in Israel.

The administration is requesting seven additional positions for the Bureau for Refugee Programs as part of its fiscal year 1985 request. The Committee does not agree that all of these positions are necessary. However, it is providing sufficient funding for administrative expenses to allow the addition of two positions, the two top priority positions identified by the Bureau as follows: a refugee officer for the Office of Near East and Southeast Asia Refugee Relief in Washington, D.C.; and a visa officer for the Orderly Departure Program in Bangkok. The Committee directs that the additional administrative funds being appropriated be used only for the above identified personnel.

The following table details the Department of State's administrative request for both the Office of Refugee Programs and the Office of the United States Coordinator for Refugee Affairs:

Refugee related operating expenses fiscal year 1985 budget request

Object class:	
Salaries	$4,302,000
Benefits	682,000
Travel of persons	825,000
Transportation of things	220,000
Communications, utilities, and other rents	826,000
Printing and reproduction	24,000
Other services	1,060,000
Supplies and material	191,000
Equipment	275,000
Total	8,405,000

ANTITERRORISM ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, 1984	$2,500,000
Budget request, 1985	5,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

Antiterrorism assistance is a new program begun in fiscal year 1984 as a response to international terrorists tactics such as hostage taking and aircraft hijacking. The basic purpose of this program will be the training of civil foreign law enforcement officials and the provision of equipment which will serve to prevent, deter, and respond to international terrorism.

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $5,000,000, the budget request.

TITLE III

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

For the first time in many years, both the fiscal year 1985 request and the Committee recommendation are below current levels for the total Military Assistance Program. That program, which totals $6,535,832,000 in fiscal year 1984 is $6,351,910,000 in the Committee recommendation, a $185,000,000 reduction. In terms of amount of services and resources transferred as a result of the Military Assistance Program, the reduction from 1984 levels is actually greater, as $274,000,000 of the fiscal year 1985 recommendation is for the Guarantee Reserve Fund, a financing replenishment, which does not result by itself in additional resource transfer. The Committee believes it is important to point this out in view of the continuing criticism that the Military Assistance Program is growing too rapidly.

On a related matter, the so-called balance issue, the Committee wishes to point out that, first, the Economic Support Fund, which is often included as military assistance by those who use the so-called balance argument is, of course, economic assistance and by law cannot be used for military purposes. In addition, it should be pointed out that at least one-third of the Economic Support Funds, or over $1,000,000,000, are in fact spent on development assistance projects, and are indistinguishable from projects funded under the development assistance accounts.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Appropriation, 1984	[1] $769,050,000
Budget request, 1985	924,500,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	917,000,000

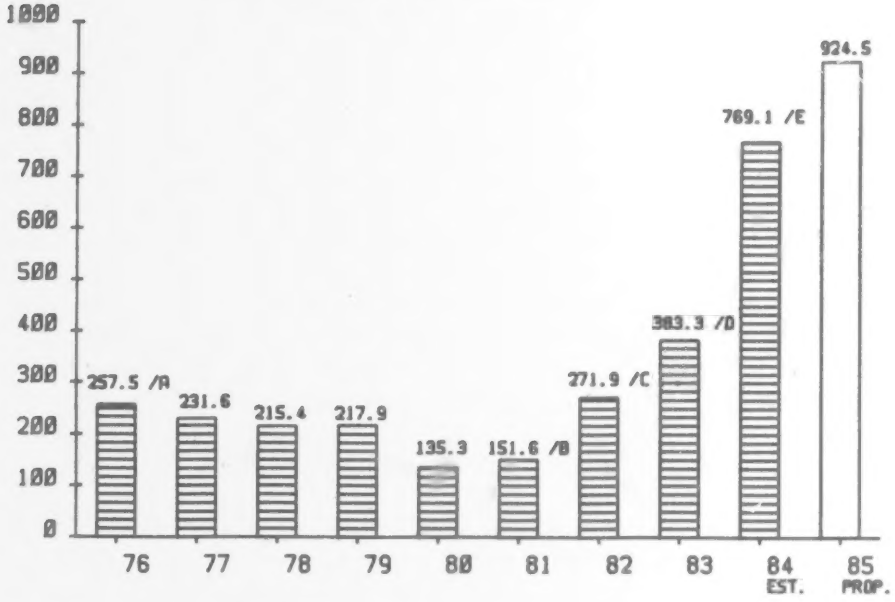
[1] The fiscal year 1984 appropriation shown at the beginning of each account in this title reflects enacted amounts plus amounts recommended by the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations for the fiscal year 1984 supplemental, as reported to the full Committee June 21, 1984.

The Military Assistance Program (MAP) provides grant defense articles and services to friendly foreign countries. This 30-year-old program will provide materials for 31 countries in fiscal year 1985, and the increase in funding over fiscal year 1984 is largely due to the Central American Initiative.

The Committee is recommending the appropriation of $917,000,000, $7,500,000 less than the administration's request.

The following graphs illustrate the funding of this program in current and constant dollars since fiscal year 1975:

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
FY 76-85
CURRENT DOLLARS IN MILLIONS



/A INCLUDES TRANSITION QUARTER

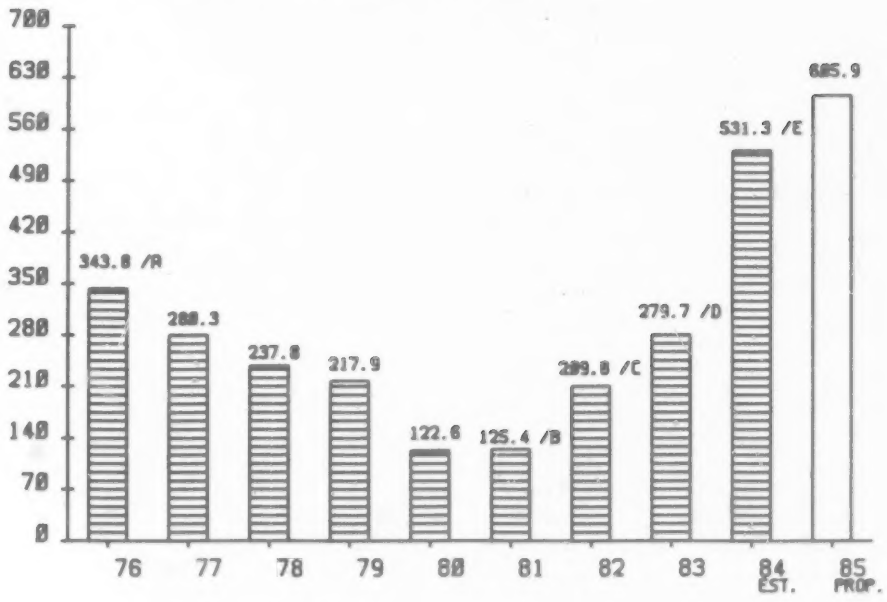
/B INCLUDES $26 MILLION OF SECTION 506A DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY

/C INCLUDES $55 MILLION OF SECTION 506A DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY

/D INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTAL OF $93.3 MILLION

/E INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST OF $259.1 MILLION

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
FY 76-85
MILLIONS OF FY 79 CONSTANT DOLLARS



/A INCLUDES TRANSITION QUARTER

/B INCLUDES $21.5 MILLION OF SECTION 506A DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY

/C INCLUDES $42.4 MILLION OF SECTION 506A DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY

/D INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTAL OF $68.1 MILLION

/E INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST OF $179 MILLION

The following table provides country level detail of the current and proposed Military Assistance Program.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM BUDGET AUTHORITY

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Actual fiscal year 1983	Estimated fiscal year 1984			Proposed fiscal year 1985
		CRA	Supplemental	Total	
East Asia and Pacific:					
Philippines	0	0	0	0	25.000
Thailand	14,000	5,000	0	5,000	5,000
Regional total	14,000	5,000	0	5,000	30.000

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM BUDGET AUTHORITY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Actual fiscal year 1983	Estimated fiscal year 1984			Proposed fiscal year 1985
		CRA	Supplemental	Total	
Near East and South Asia:					
Morocco	25,000	30,000	0	30,000	40,000
Tunisia	13,750	18,000	0	18,000	15,000
Yemen	1,000	4,000	0	4,000	10,000
Regional total	39,750	52,000	0	52,000	65,000
Europe:					
Portugal	37,500	60,000	0	60,000	70,000
Turkey	110,000	130,000	0	130,000	230,000
Regional total	147,500	190,000	0	190,000	300,000
Africa:					
Botswana	0	2,000	0	2,000	4,000
Chad	0	2,000	0	2,000	5,000
Djibouti	1,475	2,000	0	2,000	2,500
Guinea	0	1,500	0	1,500	3,000
Kenya	8,500	12,000	0	12,000	23,000
Liberia	6,000	12,000	0	12,000	15,000
Malawi	0	0	0	0	1,000
Niger	1,000	2,000	0	2,000	5,000
Senegal	0	2,000	0	2,000	3,000
Somalia	15,000	32,000	0	32,000	40,000
Sudan	43,000	45,000	0	45,000	69,000
Zaire	4,500	7,000	0	7,000	15,000
Civic action	0	0	0	0	5,000
Regional total	79,475	119,500	0	119,500	190,500
American Republics:					
Belize	0	500	0	500	500
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	3,000
Costa Rica	2,500	2,000	7,850	9,850	9,800
Dominican Republic	0	2,500	0	2,500	3,000
Eastern Caribbean [1]	2,100	7,000	0	7,000	5,000
El Salvador	33,500	45,000	178,700	223,700	116,000
Haiti	0	300	0	300	300
Honduras	27,500	40,000	37,500	77,500	61,300
Jamaica	2,250	4,000	0	4,000	5,000
Panama	0	0	10,000	10,000	14,400
Regional-Military Training Center (RMTC)	0	0	25,000	25,000	20,000
Regional total	67,850	101,300	259,050	360,350	238,300
Total country programs	348,575	467,800	259,050	726,850	823,800

See footnote at end of table.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM BUDGET AUTHORITY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Actual fiscal year 1983	Estimated fiscal year 1984			Proposed fiscal year 1985
		CRA	Supplemental	Total	
General costs[2]	34,750	42,200	0	42,200	50,700
Section 506(a) reimbursements	0	0	0	0	50,000
Total budget authority	383,325	510,000	259,050	769,050	924,500

[1] Includes Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Kitts, Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat.

[2] See page 51 for details of general costs.

The administration proposes that the program detailed above be funded in the following manner:

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Actual fiscal year 1983	Estimated fiscal year 1984			Proposed fiscal year 1985
		CRA	Supplemental	Total	
Country programs	398,644	467,800	259,050	726,850	823,800
General costs	45,122	47,670		47,670	56,600
Section 506(a) drawdown reimbursements	2,454				50,000
Total obligations	446,220	515,470	259,050	774,520	930,400
Reimbursements from FMS trust fund	-3,200	-4,270		-4,270	-4,200
Other reimbursements	-2,297	-1,200		-1,200	-1,700
Recovery of prior year obligations	-2,340				
Unobligated balance, start of year	-57,218	-1,059		-1,059	
Unobligated balance, end of year	1,059				
Unobligated balance lapsing	1,101	1,059		1,059	
Budget authority (appropriation)	383,325	510,000	259,050	769,050	924,500
Outlays	401,538	534,472	51,800	586,272	923,228

Below is a list of the names and assignments of those flag and general officers currently assigned to the Military Assistance Program:

Flag and general officers

Officer and country	*Assignment*
Lt. Gen. Philip C. Gast (USAF) United States.	Director, DSAA.
Maj. Gen. E. C. O'Connor (USA) United States.	Commander, USA Security Assistance Center.
Rear Adm. T. A. Almstedt, Jr. (USN) United States.	Director, Security Assistance Division, DCNO (Plans, Policy, and Operations).
Brig. Gen. T. A. Baker (USAF) United States.	Director, International Programs, DCS, Programs and Resources.
Brig. Gen. C. W. Brown (USA) United States.	Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Security Assistance.
Commodore R. Donnelly (USN) United States.	Project Manager, Saudi Naval Expansion Program.
Maj. Gen. L. C. Buckman (USAF) Greece.	Chief, JUSMAG.
Maj. Gen. J. P. Franklin (USA) Spain.....	Chief, JUSMAAG.
Maj. Gen. E. D. Pendleton (USA) Turkey.	Chief, JUSMMAT.
Maj. Gen. S. M. Armstrong (USAF) Saudi Arabia.	Chief, USMTM.
Maj. Gen. H. J. Quinn (USA) Korea.....	Chief, JUSMAG.
Brig. Gen. S. R. Musser (USAF) Egypt....	Chief, OMC.
Brig. Gen. P. R. Schwartz (USA) Saudia Arabia.	USA Project Manager, SANG Modernization Program.
Brig. Gen. G. R. Robertson (USA) Saudi Arabia.	Division Engineer, USA Engineer Division, Middle East.
Brig. Gen. C. E. Getz (USA) Philippines.	Chief, JUSMAG.
Brig. Gen. C. T. Ivey (USA) Pakistan.....	Chief, ODRP.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Appropriation, 1984	$51,532,000
Budget request, 1985	60,910,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	60,910,000

The International Military Education and Training Program (IMET) request for fiscal year 1985 totals $60,910,000. The program would be funded in the following manner:

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Actual fiscal year 1983	Estimated fiscal year 1984	Proposed fiscal year 1985
International military education and training program	46,000	51,532	60,910
Unobligated programs	-384		
Total obligations	45,616	51,532	60,910
Unobligated balance lapsing	384		
Budget authority (appropriation)	46,000	51,532	60,910
Outlays	41,720	54,305	58,800

The administration's proposal would provide instruction and training in military skills and U.S. military doctrine to the armed forces and military civilian personnel of friendly countries as shown in the following table:

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM

BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Actual fiscal year 1983	Estimated fiscal year 1984	Proposed fiscal year 1985
East Asia and Pacific:			
Brunei	0	0	30
Burma	197	250	300
Fiji	61	80	80
Indonesia	2,365	2,500	2,700
Korea	1,708	1,850	2,000
Malaysia	650	900	1,000
Papua-New Guinea	21	30	50
Philippines	1,360	1,300	2,000
Singapore	51	50	50

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM—Continued

BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Actual fiscal year 1983	Estimated fiscal year 1984	Proposed fiscal year 1985
East Asia and Pacific—Continued			
Solomon Islands	0	30	30
Thailand	1,740	2,200	2,400
Tonga	0	30	30
Regional total	8,153	9,220	10,670
Near East and South Asia:			
Algeria	0	0	50
Bangladesh	212	250	250
Egypt	1,909	2,000	2,000
India	146	200	300
Jordan	1,263	1,600	2,000
Lebanon	1,732	750	800
Maldives	21	25	25
Morocco	1,324	1,475	1,700
Nepal	75	100	100
Oman	101	100	100
Pakistan	781	800	1,000
Sri Lanka	104	150	150
Tunisia	1,208	1,450	1,700
Yemen	1,229	1,270	1,500
Regional total	10,105	10,170	11,675
Europe:			
Austria	47	60	60
Finland	45	60	60
Greece	1,294	1,400	1,700
Iceland	12	20	25
Portugal	2,054	2,400	3,000
Spain	2,450	2,400	3,000
Turkey	2,772	3,100	4,000
Yugoslavia	100	130	150
Regional total	8,774	9,570	11,995
Africa:			
Benin	0	0	50
Botswana	200	225	300
Burundi	36	60	90
Cameroon	84	125	200
Cape Verde	8	50	60
Central African Republic	49	75	100
Chad	47	250	150
Congo	53	50	50
Djibouti	148	100	100
Equatorial Guinea	57	50	60
Gabon	109	135	100
Gambia	0	0	60
Ghana	271	250	325
Guinea	48	75	100
Guinea-Bissau	34	65	75
Ivory Coast	48	75	75
Kenya	1,393	1,500	1,800
Liberia	692	800	1,200
Madagascar	17	50	50

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM—Continued

BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Actual fiscal year 1983	Estimated fiscal year 1984	Proposed fiscal year 1985
Africa—Continued			
Malawi	152	125	200
Mali	119	125	125
Mauritania	51	50	50
Niger	271	350	200
Rwanda	60	75	60
Senegal	404	450	500
Seychelles	0	50	50
Sierra Leone	30	40	50
Somalia	601	1,000	1,250
Sudan	1,330	1,500	1,700
Swaziland	0	50	50
Tanzania	0	0	75
Togo	49	75	75
Uganda	70	75	100
Upper Volta	114	135	150
Zaire	621	900	1,400
Zimbabwe	115	150	150
Regional total	7,281	8,985	11,130
American Republics:			
Argentina	0	0	[1]50
Bahamas	0	0	50
Belize	66	100	100
Bolivia	0	100	100
Brazil	0	[1]50	50
Chile	0	0	[1]50
Columbia	722	825	900
Costa Rica	125	150	200
Dominican Republic	597	700	750
Eastern Caribbean [2]	173	[1]400	300
Ecuador	611	650	700
El Salvador	1,300	1,300	1,500
Guatemala	0	0	300
Guyana	25	50	50
Haiti	387	450	450
Honduras	796	1,000	1,200
Jamaica	176	200	250
Mexico	66	200	250
Panama	450	500	600
Paraguay	57	50	50
Peru	552	700	850
Surinam	0	[1]50	80
Trinidad-Tobago	0	0	50
Uruguay	57	60	60

See footnotes at end of table.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM—Continued

BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Actual fiscal year 1983	Estimated fiscal year 1984	Proposed fiscal year 1985
American Republics:			
Venezuela	60	50	50
Panama Canal area military schools	5,325	5,500	6,000
Regional total	11,545	13,085	14,990
Total country programs	45,858	51,030	60,460
General costs	142	502	450
Total budget authority	46,000	51,532	60,910
Unobligated balance lapsing	- 384	0	0
Total obligations	45,616	51,532	60,910

[1] Pending program approval.

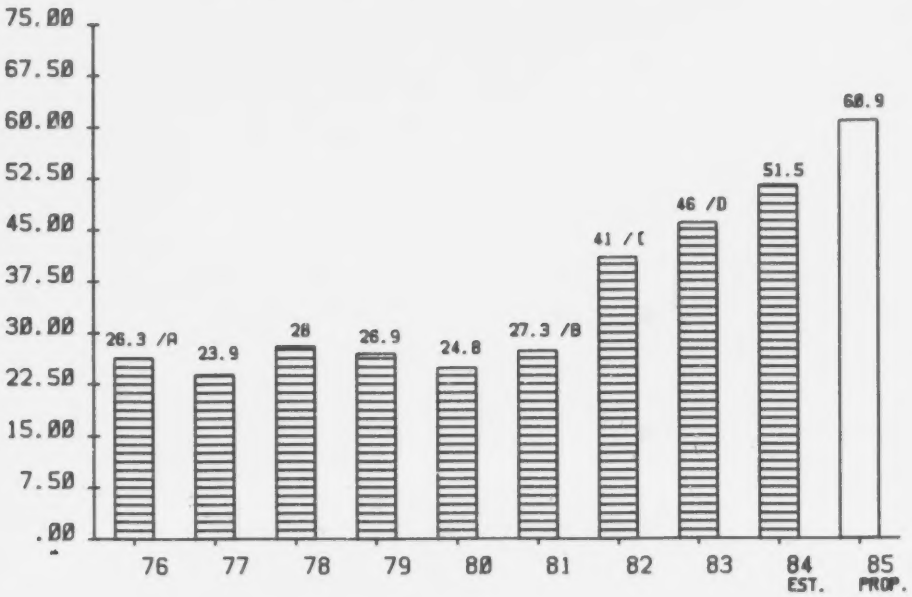
[2] Includes Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Kitts, Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat.

About one-half of the increase recommended for this program over fiscal year 1984 is associated with the Central America Initiative.

The Committee recommends approval of the budget request.

The following graphs detail the amount provided for this program in both current and constant dollars since fiscal year 1975:

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM
FY 76-85
CURRENT DOLLARS IN MILLIONS



/A INCLUDES TRANSITION QUARTER

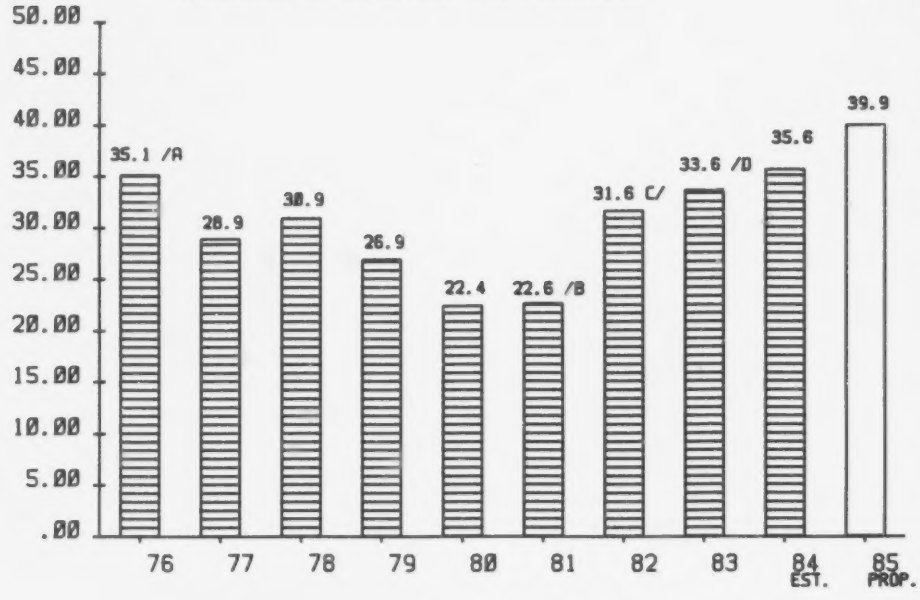
/B $.8 MILLION OF SECTION 506A DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY INCLUDED IN MAP TOTALS

/C $3.2 MILLION OF SECTION 506A DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY INCLUDED IN MAP TOTALS

/D INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTAL OF $1 MILLION

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM
FY 76-85

MILLIONS OF CONSTANT 1979 DOLLARS



/A INCLUDES TRANSITION QUARTER

/B $.7 MILLION OF SECTION 506A DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY INCLUDED IN MAP TOTALS.

/C $2.5 MILLION OF SECTION 506A DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY INCLUDED IN MAP TOTALS.

/D INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTAL OF $.7 MILLION.

FOREIGN MILITARY CREDIT SALES

Forgiven Loans

Appropriation, 1984	$1,315,000,000
Budget request, 1985	5,100,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	5,100,000,000

Loan Guarantees

Appropriation, 1984	($4,401,250,000)
Budget request, 1985	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	

Guarantee Reserve Fund

Appropriation, 1984	
Budget request, 1985	$274,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	274,000,000

Last year the Committee recommended that the Foreign Military Sales Financing Program be placed on budget and that market interest rate financing be eliminated, except for those countries which are truly in a position to finance such loans. The Committee is pleased that the administration has adopted that recommendation, and in fiscal year 1985 it is recommending that all of the program be funded on budget.

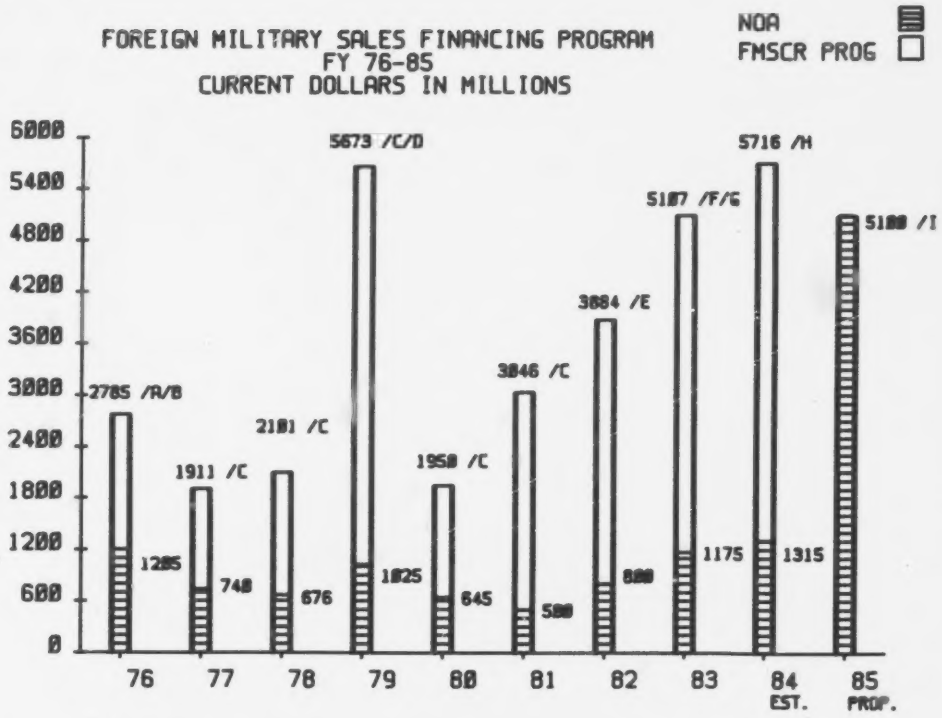
The Committee is recommending earmarkings for Israel totaling $1,400,000,000 and for Egypt totaling $1,175,000,000. In addition, the Committee is recommending continuation of support for the Lavi program in Israel.

The Committee, in recognition of the contributions made by Greece and Turkey to NATO, has determined that these two allies should be eligible for FMS credits with the same degree of concessionality, and, therefore, has specified bill language which would make credits extended to Greece for fiscal year 1985 at the same rate of interest which is to be charged to Turkey for fiscal year 1985.

In addition, the Committee has responded to a number of requests by the administration for bill language relating to the FMS program. Most prominent of these is a request for $274,000,000 to replenish the Guarantee Reserve Fund. Also requested is bill language to provide for a single pricing concept for U.S. military training assistance provided under FMS.

The Committee recommends approval of these requests by the administration.

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES FINANCING PROGRAM
FY 76-85
CURRENT DOLLARS IN MILLIONS



/A INCLUDES $850 MILLION FOR NON-REIMBURSABLE FINANCING FOR ISRAEL

/B INCLUDES TRANSITION QUARTER

/C INCLUDES $500 MILLION NON-REIMBURSABLE FINANCING FOR ISRAEL

/D INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORIZATION OF $1.5 BILLION FOR EGYPT AND $2.2 BILLION FOR ISRAEL

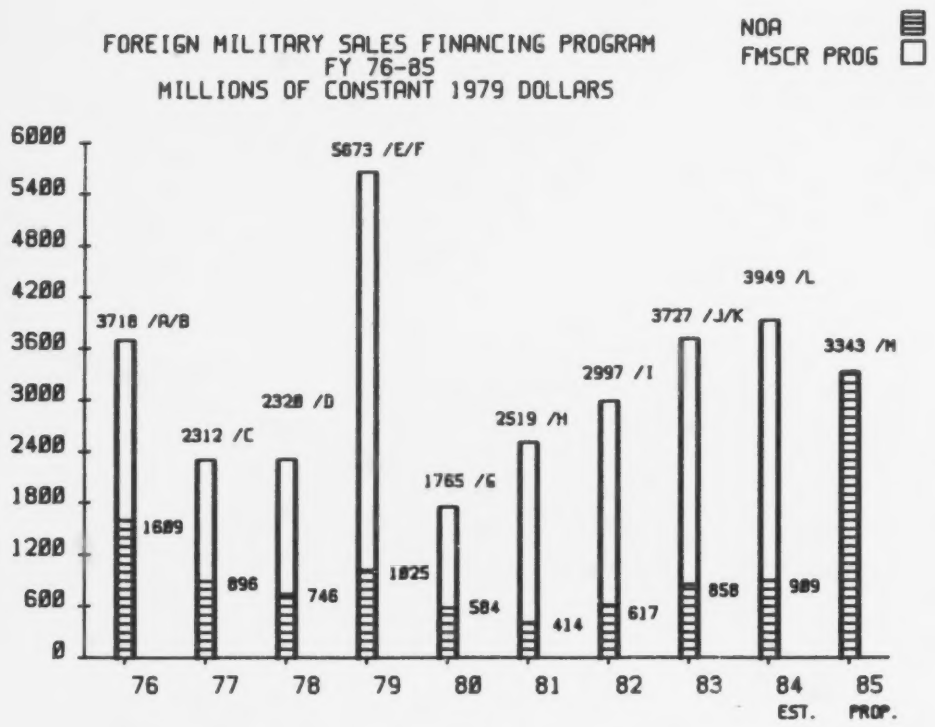
/E INCLUDES $200 MILLION FOR NON-REIMBURSABLE FINANCING FOR EGYPT, $550 MILLION FOR ISRAEL AND $50 MILLION FOR SUDAN

/F INCLUDES $425 MILLION FOR NON-REIMBURSABLE FINANCING FOR EGYPT AND $750 MILLION FOR ISRAEL

/G INCLUDES A SUPPLEMENTAL OF $293.5 MILLION

/H INCLUDES $465 MILLION FOR NON-REIMBURSABLE FINANCING FOR EGYPT AND $850 MILLION FOR ISRAEL

/I INCLUDES $1,175 MILLION FOR NON-REIMBURSABLE FINANCING FOR EGYPT AND $1,480 FOR ISRAEL



/A INCLUDES $1135 MILLION FOR NON-REIMBURSABLE FINANCING FOR ISRAEL

/B INCLUDES TRANSITION QUARTER

/C INCLUDES $685 MILLION FOR NON-REIMBURSABLE FINANCING FOR ISRAEL

/D INCLUDES $552.1 MILLION FOR NON-REIMBURSABLE FINANCING FOR ISRAEL

/E INCLUDES $500 MILLION FOR NON-REIMBURSABLE FINANCING FOR ISRAEL

/F INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORIZATION OF $1.5 BILLION FOR EGYPT AND $2.2 BILLION FOR ISRAEL

/G INCLUDES $452.6 MILLION NON-REIMBURSABLE FINANCING FOR ISRAEL

/H INCLUDES $413.5 MILLION NON-REIMBURSABLE FINANCING FOR ISRAEL

/I INCLUDES $154.3 MILLION FOR NON-REIMBURSABLE FINANCING FOR EGYPT $424.4 MILLION FOR ISRAEL & $36.6 MIL FOR SUDAN

/J INCLUDES $318.2 MIL NON-REIMBURSABLE FINANCING FOR EGYPT AND $547.3 MIL FOR ISRAEL

/K INCLUDES A SUPPLEMENTAL OF $214.2 MILLION

/L INCLUDES $321.2 MIL NON-REIMBURSABLE FINANCING FOR EGYPT AND $587.2 MIL FOR ISRAEL

/M INCLUDES $778.1 MIL NON-REIMBURSABLE FINANCING FOR EGYPT AND $917.6 MILLION FOR ISRAEL

The proposed FMS program is detailed in the following chart by region and country:

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES FINANCING PROGRAM—BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Actual fiscal year 1983			Estimated fiscal year 1984[1]			Proposed fiscal year 1985		
	Direct	Guaranty	Total	Direct	Guaranty	Total	Direct	Guaranty	Total
East Asia and Pacific:									
Indonesia	0	25,000	25,000	0	45,000	45,000	20,000	20,000	40,000
Korea	0	185,000	185,000	0	230,000	230,000	230,000	0	230,000
Malaysia	0	4,000	4,000	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	10,000
Philippines	0	50,000	50,000	0	50,000	50,000	30,000	30,000	60,000
Thailand	0	76,000	76,000	0	94,000	94,000	98,000	0	98,000
Regional total	0	340,000	340,000	0	429,000	429,000	388,000	50,000	438,000
Near East and South Asia:									
Egypt	[1]425,000	900,000	1,325,000	[1]465,000	900,000	1,365,000	0	1,175,000	[1]1,175,000
Israel	[1]750,000	950,000	1,700,000	[1]850,000	850,000	1,700,000	0	1,400,000	[1]1,400,000
Jordan	0	51,500	51,500	0	115,000	115,000	47,500	47,500	95,000
Lebanon	0	100,000	100,000	0	46,000	46,000	15,000	0	15,000
Morocco	0	75,000	75,000	0	26,750	26,750	0	10,000	10,000
Oman	0	30,000	30,000	0	40,000	40,000	45,000	0	45,000
Pakistan	0	260,000	260,000	0	300,000	300,000	225,000	100,000	325,000
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	87,000	87,000	0	87,000	87,000	25,000	25,000	50,000
Yemen	0	4,000	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional total	1,175,000	2,457,500	3,632,500	1,315,000	2,364,750	3,679,750	357,500	2,757,500	3,115,000
Europe:									
Greece	0	280,000	280,000	0	500,000	500,000	500,000	0	500,000
Portugal	0	52,500	52,500	0	45,000	45,000	55,000	0	55,000
Spain	0	400,000	400,000	0	400,000	400,000	400,000	0	400,000
Turkey	0	290,000	290,000	0	585,000	585,000	275,000	250,000	525,000
Regional total	0	1,022,500	1,022,500	0	1,530,000	1,530,000	1,230,000	250,000	1,480,000

Africa:									
Botswana	0	5,000	5,000	0	7,000	7,000	0	5,000	5,000
Cameroon	0	2,500	2,500	0	5,000	5,000	0	5,000	5,000
Gabon	0	1,000	1,000	0	3,000	3,000	0	0	0
Kenya	0	10,000	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	0
Liberia	0	6,000	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	0	1,200	1,200	0	2,000	2,000	0	0	0
Rwanda	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,500	0	0	0
Somalia	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional total	0	37,700	37,700	0	28,500	28,500	0	10,000	10,000
American Republics:									
Colombia	0	0	0	0	7,000	7,000	4,000	4,000	8,000
Dominican Republic	0	5,000	5,000	0	2,500	2,500	0	5,000	5,000
Ecuador	0	4,000	4,000	0	6,000	6,000	2,000	2,000	4,000
El Salvador	0	46,500	46,500	0	18,500	18,500	0	15,000	15,000
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
Haiti	0	300	300	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	9,000	9,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	5,000	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	0	5,000	5,000
Peru	0	4,000	4,000	0	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
Regional total	0	73,800	73,800	0	49,000	49,000	11,000	46,000	57,000
Total country programs	1,175,000	3,931,500	5,106,500	1,315,000	4,401,250	5,716,250	1,986,500	3,113,500	5,100,000
Total budget authority/obligations	1,175,000			1,315,000			1,986,500	3,113,500	5,100,000

[1] Repayment forgiven.

The administration proposed to finance the fiscal year 1984 Foreign Military Sales Credit Program in the following manner:

SECURITY ASSISTANCE FUNDING—FOREIGN MILITARY SALES FINANCING PROGRAM

[In thousands of dollars]

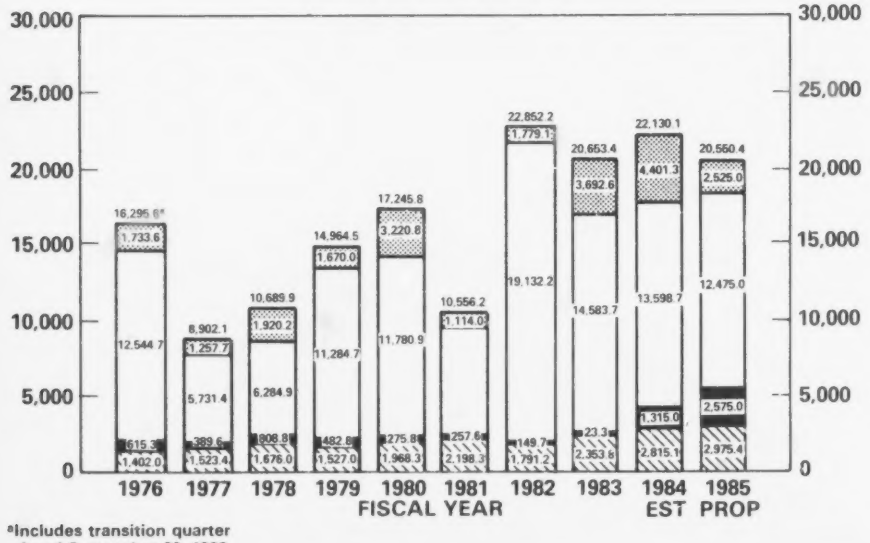
	Fiscal year—		
	1983 actual	1984 estimated	1985 proposed
Foreign military sales financing program	5,106,500	5,716,250	5,100,000
Less: Federal Financing Bank (FFB) guaranteed loans	-3,931,500	-4,401,250	
Total obligations (direct loans)	1,175,000	1,315,000	5,100,000
Repayment forgiven for Israel	(750,000)	(850,000)	(1,400,000)
Repayment forgiven for Egypt	(425,000)	(465,000)	(1,175,000)
Other concessional rate loans			(538,500)
Treasury rate loans			(1,986,500)
Budget authority (appropriation)	1,175,000	1,315,000	5,100,000
Outlays	609,029	1,616,300	2,968,750

Following is a graph showing the relationship between Foreign Military Sales Credits to total U.S. military export sales in current and constant (1979) dollars:

United States Military Export Sales

FY 1976 - 1985

Current Dollars in Millions



*Includes transition quarter
As of September 30, 1983

FMS Credit Sales—Sales orders (as distinguished from deliveries) made on the basis of credit (direct and guaranteed) extended pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign Military Sales Act, in the current and/or prior years.

FMS Cash Sales—Foreign Military sales orders (as distinguished from deliveries) for which payment is made either "cash in advance" or, if the President so determines, within a reasonable period of time not to exceed 120 days after delivery of the article(s) or the rendering of service(s).

FMS Sales Payment Waived—Foreign Military sales orders (as distinguished from deliveries) for which payment is waived.

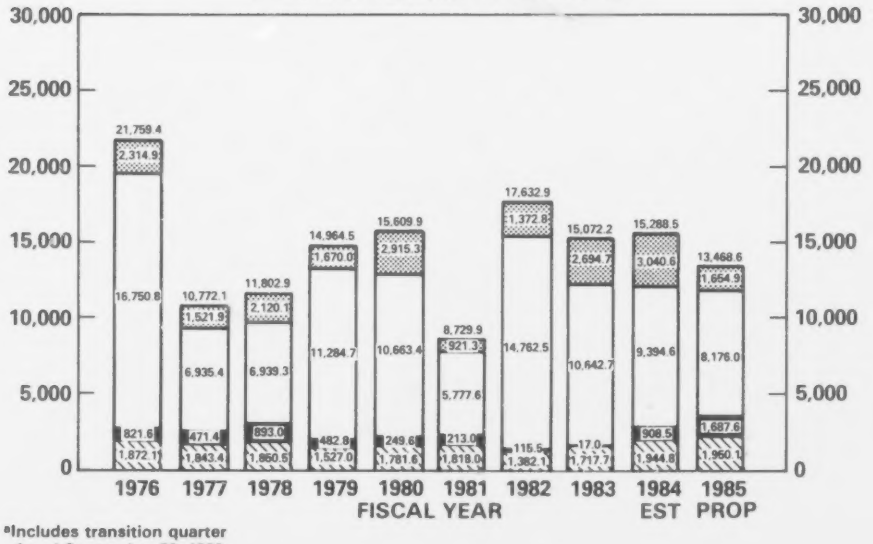
Commercial Sales—Deliveries (as distinguished from sales orders) by U.S. Industries to Foreign Purchasers which are not administered by the Department of Defense. Data for FY 1976 through FY 1983 are based on value of exports of foreign countries and international organizations which licenses were issued by The Office of Munitions Control, Department of State.

Source: Department of Defense, as the request of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations.

United States Military Export Sales

FY 1976 - 1985

Millions of Constant FY 1979 Dollars



[a]Includes transition quarter
As of September 30, 1983

FMS Credit Sales—Sales orders (as distinguished from deliveries) made on the basis of credit (direct and guaranteed) extended pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign Military Sales Act, in the current and/or prior years.

FMS Cash Sales—Foreign Military sales orders (as distinguished from deliveries) for which payment is made either "cash in advance" or, if the President so determines, within a reasonable period of time not to exceed 120 days after delivery of the article(s) or the rendering of service(s).

FMS Sales Payment Waived—Foreign Military sales orders (as distinguished from deliveries) for which payment is waived.

Commercial Sales—Deliveries (as distinguished from sales orders) by U.S. Industries to Foreign Purchasers which are not administered by the Department of Defense. Data for FY 1976 through FY 1983 are based on value of exports of foreign countries and international organizations which licenses were issued by The Office of Munitions Control, Department of State.

Source: Department of Defense, as the request of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations.

SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND

Appropriation, 1984	($225,000,000)
Budget request, 1985	(325,000,000)
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	(325,000,000)

The purpose of the Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF) is to finance the acquisition of defense articles and defense services in anticipation of their transfer pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or as otherwise authorized by law to eligible foreign countries and international organizations. Having this fund enables the President to react to foreign policy requirements on an urgent basis; provides an effective means to assist in smoothing rates of production; and reduces procurement lead times for delivery of weapons systems to foreign governments.

The Committee believes this is a worthwhile mechanism and recommends $325,000,000, the budget request for fiscal year 1985.

TITLE IV

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Fiscal year 1984:	
Limitation on direct loans	($3,865,000,000)
Limitation on guarantee commitments	(10,000,000,000)
Limitation on administrative expenses	(16,899,000)
Total	(13,881,899,000)
Fiscal year 1985 budget request:	
Limitation on direct loans	(3,830,000,000)
Limitation on guarantee commitments	(10,000,000,000)
Limitation on administrative expenses	(18,930,000)
Total	(13,848,930,000)
Fiscal year 1985 House allowance:	
Limitation on direct loans	.....
Limitation on guarantee commitments	.....
Limitation on administrative expenses	.....
Total	.....
Fiscal year 1985 committee recommendation:	
Limitation on direct loans	(3,865,000,000)
Limitation on guarantee commitments	(10,000,000,000)
Limitation on administrative expenses	(18,930,000)
Total	(13,883,930,000)

Despite some improvements which have been made in the operation of the Bank due to changes of the charter which were enacted into law last year, the Committee still has some concern that the primary purpose of the Bank, to match foreign financing competition, is not being given enough weight in deliberations by the Bank. Last year the Committee was told that the reason for the very low activity and lending rate at the Bank was simply lack of demand, but that the Bank expected a dramatic turnaround in calendar year 1984. As of June 15, 1984, only $815,000,000 of the $3,865,000,000 in direct loan authority made available to the Bank had been used. The Committee has received expressions of concern that this is due at least partially to continuing reluctance of the Bank to, in fact, match foreign competition.

One example which came to the Committee's attention during the fiscal year 1985 hearing process was a proposal to finance a nuclear power station in Egypt. Subsequent to that hearing, the Committee has received a great deal of information which leads it to believe that, in fact, this case warrants support. France has grandfathered low financing for this case, which the Committee believes should be met by the Export-

Import Bank. Further, many of the other concerns expressed by the Bank before the Committee about this project appear to be unfounded. The Committee cites this case as what may only be one example of continuing reluctance by the Board of the Bank to use that institution as Congress intended, and because the Committee believes it warrants further examination and consideration by the Board of the Bank.

The Committee has included bill language which requires $450,000,000 of the direct loan authority it is providing in this legislation to be obligated after October 1, 1986.

The Committee is recommending a direct loan program for the Bank of $3,865,000,000, with a guarantee program of $10,000,000,000 and a limitation on administrative expenses of $18,930,000.

CENTRAL AMERICA DEMOCRACY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

Initial appropriations for the Central America Democracy, Peace and Development Initiative were provided in the fiscal year 1984 supplemental appropriations legislation. In the Senate report accompanying that legislation, the Committee set forth its rationale for concurring with the administration's request for funding this initiative which was a response to the "Report of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America." The Committee will not repeat that language here, but it suggests reference to it as rationale for the Committee concurring substantially in the request for this initiative in fiscal year 1985. While the Committee is not recommending that the funding for this initiative be set apart in a separate title as it did in the fiscal year 1984 supplemental, printed below is a table which details the amounts requested by the administration under the various accounts in this legislation for the Central America Democracy, Peace and Development Initiative.

Central America Democracy, Peace and Development Initiative Administration request

	Fiscal year 1985
Economic assistance:	
Agriculture, rural development and nutrition, development assistance	$69,800,000
Population planning, development assistance	15,000,000
Health, development assistance	40,000,000
Education and human resources development assistance	64,000,000
Energy and selected development activities, development assistance	84,000,000
Economic Support Fund	640,600,000
AID operating expenses	6,016,000
Trade Credit Insurance Program	(300,00,000)
Migration and refugee assistance	15,000,000
Peace Corps	18,200,000
Subtotal, economic assistance	952,616,000
Foreign assistance other:	
House and other credit guaranty program:	
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(40,000,000)
Loan reserve	10,000,000
Overseas Private Investment Corporation:	
(Limitation on direct loans)	(5,000,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(15,000,000)
Export-Import Bank:	
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(150,000,000)
Subtotal, foreign assistance other	10,000,000

Central America Democracy, Peace and Development Initiative Administration request—Continued

Military assistance:	*Fiscal year 1985*
Military assistance program	$222,000,000
International military education and training	3,900,000
Foreign Military Credit Sales direct credits and forgiven loans	30,000,000
Subtotal, military assistance	255,900,000
Total	1,218,516,000

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee is recommending the inclusion in the bill of three new general provisions as follows:

Enhanced opportunities for advanced developing countries.—The Committee recommends a new general provision, section 531, which would enable construction firms from aid-recipient countries to bid on certain large AID-financed construction and engineering contracts, and provides an exception to the limitation contained in section 604(g) of the Foreign Assistance Act. This provision is consistent with the Committee's efforts to help strengthen the Israeli economy through expanded trade and commerce. It could potentially assist not only the Israeli economy, but also the economies of other recipients of bilateral U.S. economic assistance, such as Lebanon and Turkey.

The Committee is aware of the potential for firms from advanced developing countries to take a disproportionate share of business away from United States or developing country firms which are presently eligible to compete for these contracts. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Agency for International Development to provide the Committee with a report no later than August 1, 1985, detailing the names of companies from advanced developing countries which have successfully bid on AID-financed contracts and the percentage of total AID construction and engineering contracts which is represented by these successful bids. If the Committee determines that a dispropportionate share of contracts is being won by such firms, we will terminate this provision.

Furthermore, it is the intention of the Committee that the authority provided under this provision be made available primarily to construction firms which are controlled by the private sector in these advanced developing countries. Therefore, we shall expect the Agency to include in its report information which will identify those firms which are wholly or partially owned by Government institutions or receive preferential treatment or subsidies from the governments of these advanced developing countries.

Report on El Salvador use of U.S. funded local currency.—The Committee recommends a new general provision, section 532, which requires that the President shall report to the Appropriations Committees of both Houses regarding any memoranda of understanding or other international agreement between the U.S. Government and the Government of El Salvador that is signed or that is currently in effect. According to this provision, a report would be issued 30 days after such an agreement was signed; another report would be issued 6 months after an agreement was signed, and a final report would be issued upon termin-

ation of the agreement. These reports would provide the text of the agreement, the status of the agreement, an explanation of how the funds in the agreement are to be used to further specified social and economic goals, and an evaluation of the degree of compliance by the Government of El Salvador with the terms of the agreement.

The Committee believes that agreements such as a memorandum of understanding is an important means for directing expenditures by the El Salvadoran Government toward the achievement of important economic and social goals. Currently, the Congress has no means of tracking these agreements, of ensuring that they are complied with, or for making sure that the domestic programs targeted by these agreements are appropriate ones. The Committee believes that the bill provision requiring reports on these agreements is an important step toward monitoring the expenditures which result from them and will facilitate future congressional oversight of the U.S. economic assistance program in El Salvador.

Economc Support Fund Program for Israel.—The Committee recommends a new general provision, section 533, which expresses the sense of the Senate that funds provided in annual appropriations for the Economic Support Fund which are allocated to Israel should not be less than the annual debt repayment from Israel to the United States.

The Committee recommends this provision because of its recognition that Israel has incurred severe economic burdens in fulfilling its obligations under the treaty of peace between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Israel.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93-344

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount in bill	Committee allocation	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the Committee allocation to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 1985: Subcommittee on Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies	N/A	[1] 17,860	N/A	[2] 13,103
Projections of outlays associated with budget authority recommended in the bill:				
1985				[3] 7,106
1986				4,433
1987				2,082
1988				1,143
1989 and future year				3,129
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 1985 in the bill				

[1] Includes $4,059 million for on-budget treatment of previous off-budget activities.
[2] Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.
[3] Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.
N/A: Not applicable

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI, STANDING RULES OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Rule XVI, Paragraph 7 requires that every report on a general appropriation bill filed by the Committee must identify each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

This report accompanies a bill which has its origin in the Senate, and, therefore, the Committee does not believe that Rule XVI, Paragraph 7 applies in this case. However, if it did, several items provide funding which are either over Senate-passed authorization or lack authorization altogether. Those items are as follows: International Development Association, Inter-American Investment Corporation, International Organizations and Programs, the functional accounts of the Agency for International Development, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad Program, International Disaster Assistance, Sahel Development Program, Peacekeeping Operations, Economic Support Fund, Agency for International Development Operating Expenses, Trade Credit Insurance Program, Trade and Development Program, Peace Corps, International Military Education and Training, Foreign Military Credit Sales Program, and the Military Assistance Program.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	Fiscal year 1984 enacted	Combined amounts enacted and supplementals fiscal year 1984	Fiscal year 1985 estimates	Fiscal year 1985 committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with: Combined amounts	Committee recommendation compared with: Fiscal year 1985 estimates
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TITLE I						
MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE						
Funds Appropriated to the President						
International Financial Institutions						
World Bank Group						
Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:						
Paid-in capital	79,720,549	109,720,549	109,721,549	109,721,549	+1,000	---
Limitation on callable capital subscriptions	(983,220,105)	(1,353,220,096)	(1,353,220,096)	(1,353,220,096)	---	---
Total, contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	1,062,940,654	1,462,940,645	1,462,941,645	1,462,941,645	+1,000	---
Budget authority	(79,720,549)	(109,720,549)	(109,721,549)	(109,721,549)	(+1,000)	---
Limitation on callable capital	(983,220,105)	(1,353,220,096)	(1,353,220,096)	(1,353,220,096)	---	---

Contribution to the International Development Association (IDA VI)	945,000,000	1,095,000,000	750,000,000	750,000,000	-345,000,000	---
Total, contributions World Bank Group	2,007,940,654	2,557,940,645	2,212,941,645	2,212,941,645	-344,999,000	---
Budget authority	(1,024,720,549)	(1,204,720,549)	(859,721,549)	(859,721,549)	(-344,999,000)	---
Limitation on callable capital	(983,220,105)	(1,353,220,096)	(1,353,220,096)	(1,353,220,096)	---	---
Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank:						
Fund for special operations	80,423,000	152,923,000	72,500,000	72,500,000	-80,423,000	---
Inter-regional paid-in capital	38,000,983	38,000,983	58,000,983	38,000,983	---	-20,000,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	---	---	13,000,000	13,000,000	+13,000,000	---
Limitation on callable capital subscriptions	(806,464,582)	(806,464,582)	(1,230,964,704)	(806,464,582)	---	(-424,500,122)
Total, contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank	924,888,565	997,388,565	1,374,465,687	929,965,565	-67,423,000	-444,500,122
Budget authority	(118,423,983)	(190,923,983)	(143,500,983)	(123,500,983)	(-67,423,000)	(-20,000,000)
Limitation on callable capital	(806,464,582)	(806,464,582)	(1,230,964,704)	(806,464,582)	---	(-424,500,122)
Contribution to the Asian Development Bank:						
Paid-in capital	13,232,676	13,232,676	13,232,676	13,232,676	---	---
Development fund	100,000,000	147,116,170	144,116,170	144,116,170	-3,000,000	---
Current replenishment	---	---	---	---	---	---
Prior replenishments	---	---	---	---	---	---
Limitation on callable capital subscriptions	(251,377,943)	(251,377,943)	(251,367,220)	(251,367,220)	(-10,723)	---
Total, contribution to the Asian Development Bank	364,610,619	411,726,789	408,716,066	408,716,066	-3,010,723	---
Budget authority	(113,232,676)	(160,348,846)	(157,348,846)	(157,348,846)	(-3,000,000)	---
Limitation on callable capital	(251,377,943)	(251,377,943)	(251,367,220)	(251,367,220)	(-10,723)	---
Contribution to the African Development Fund	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	Fiscal year 1984 enacted	Combined amounts enacted and supplementals fiscal year 1984	Fiscal year 1985 estimates	Fiscal year 1985 committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with	
					Combined amounts	Fiscal year 1985 estimates
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Contribution to the African Development Bank:						
Paid-in capital	17,986,678	17,986,678	17,987,678	17,987,678	+1,000	---
Limitation on callable capital	(53,960,036)	(53,960,036)	(53,960,036)	(53,960,036)	---	---
Total, contribution to International Financial Institutions	3,419,386,552	4,089,002,713	4,118,071,112	3,673,570,990	-415,431,723	-444,500,122
Budget authority	(1,324,363,886)	(1,623,980,056)	(1,228,559,056)	(1,208,559,056)	(-415,421,000)	(-20,000,000)
Limitation on callable capital	(2,095,022,666)	(2,465,022,657)	(2,889,512,056)	(2,465,011,934)	(-10,723)	(-424,500,122)
International Monetary Fund						
Increase in United States Quota	5,812,511,276	5,812,511,276	---	---	-5,812,511,276	---
General arrangements to borrow	2,651,497,500	2,651,497,500	---	---	-2,651,497,500	---
Total, International Monetary Fund	8,464,008,776	8,464,008,776	---	---	-8,464,008,776	---

Department of State						
International organizations and programs	314,164,000	354,164,000	241,800,000	301,614,000	-52,550,000	+59,814,000
Total, contribution for Multilateral Economic Assistance, title I	12,197,559,328	12,907,175,489	4,359,871,112	3,975,184,990	-8,931,990,499	-384,686,122
Budget authority	(10,102,536,662)	(10,442,152,832)	(1,470,359,056)	(1,510,173,056)	(-8,931,979,776)	(+39,814,000)
Limitation on callable capital	(2,095,022,666)	(2,465,022,657)	(2,889,512,056)	(2,465,011,934)	(-10,723)	(-424,500,122)
TITLE II						
BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE						
Funds Appropriated to the President						
Agency for International Development						
Agriculture, rural development, and nutrition development assistance	715,106,500	725,106,500	752,551,000	749,800,000	+24,693,500	-2,751,000
Population planning, development assistance	240,000,000	245,000,000	250,002,000	250,000,000	+5,000,000	-2,000
Health, development assistance	125,000,000	143,000,000	158,138,000	155,000,000	+12,000,000	-3,138,000
Education and human resources development, development assistance	116,477,000	126,477,000	188,833,000	184,000,000	+57,523,000	-4,833,000
Energy and selected development activities, development assistance	140,288,000	170,288,000	226,175,000	214,000,000	+43,712,000	-12,175,000
Private sector revolving fund (by transfer)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	---	---
Science and technology	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	---	---
Total, development assistance	1,346,871,500	1,419,871,500	1,585,699,000	1,562,800,000	+142,928,500	-22,899,000
Loans	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grants	(1,346,871,500)	(1,419,871,500)	(1,585,699,000)	(1,562,800,000)	(+142,928,500)	(-22,899,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	Fiscal year 1984 enacted	Combined amounts enacted and supplementals fiscal year 1984	Fiscal year 1985 estimates	Fiscal year 1985 committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with	
					Combined amounts	Fiscal year 1985 estimates
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
American schools and hospitals abroad	30,000,000	30,000,000	10,000,000	30,000,000	---	+20,000,000
International disaster assistance	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	---	---
Compact for free association - Micronesia 2/	---	---	(295,490,000)	---	---	(-295,490,000)
Economic policy initiative for Africa	---	---	75,000,000	---	---	-75,000,000
African Development Foundation	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	-2,000,000	-2,000,000
Sahel development program	103,000,000	103,000,000	97,500,000	50,000,000	-53,000,000	-47,500,000
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	36,537,000	40,432,000	40,562,000	40,562,000	+130,000	---
Overseas training (foreign currency program)	(1,100,000)	(1,100,000)	(1,100,000)	(1,100,000)	---	---
Peacekeeping operations	46,200,000	46,200,000	49,000,000	44,000,000	-2,200,000	-5,000,000
Economic support fund	2,903,250,000	3,263,750,000	3,438,100,000	3,838,100,000	+574,350,000	+400,000,000
AID operating expenses	361,533,250	372,512,250	404,113,000	395,016,000	+22,503,750	-9,097,000
AID deobligate/reobligate reappropriation	70,000,000	70,000,000	---	25,000,000	-45,000,000	+25,000,000
Trade Credit Insurance program	---	---	(300,000,000)	(300,000,000)	(+300,000,000)	---
Trade and development program	16,250,000	16,250,000	21,000,000	21,000,000	+4,750,000	---
Housing and other credit guaranty programs:						
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)	(160,000,000)	(160,000,000)	(+10,000,000)	---
Loan reserve	---	40,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	-30,000,000	---
Subtotal, Agency for International Development	4,941,641,750	5,430,015,750	5,758,974,000	6,042,478,000	+612,462,250	+283,504,000
Total, Agency for International Development	4,941,641,750	5,430,015,750	5,758,974,000	6,042,478,000	+612,462,250	+283,504,000

Department of State						
International narcotics control	41,200,000	41,200,000	50,217,000	50,217,000	+9,017,000	---
Inter-American Foundation						
Appropriations	13,000,000	13,000,000	11,992,000	11,992,000	-1,008,000	---
Overseas Private Investment Corporation						
(Limitation on direct loans)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(+5,000,000)	---
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(100,000,000)	(100,000,000)	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)	(+50,000,000)	---
Total, Funds Appropriated to the President	4,995,841,750	5,484,215,750	5,821,183,000	6,104,687,000	+620,471,250	+283,504,000
Independent Agency						
Peace Corps	115,000,000	117,000,000	124,000,000	133,200,000	+16,200,000	+9,200,000
Department of State						
Migration and refugee assistance	330,000,000	337,650,000	341,450,000	340,000,000	+2,350,000	-1,450,000
Anti-terrorism assistance	2,500,000	2,500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	+2,500,000	---
Total, title II, Economic assistance - bilateral:	5,443,341,750	5,941,365,750	6,291,633,000	6,582,887,000	+641,521,250	+291,254,000
New budget (obligational) authority	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(+5,000,000)	---
(Limitation on direct loans)	(250,000,000)	(250,000,000)	(310,000,000)	(310,000,000)	(+60,000,000)	---
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)						

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	Fiscal year 1984 enacted	Combined amounts enacted and supplementals fiscal year 1984	Fiscal year 1985 estimates	Fiscal year 1985 committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with: Combined amounts	Committee recommendation compared with: Fiscal year 1985 estimates
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TITLE III						
MILITARY ASSISTANCE						
Funds Appropriated to the President						
Military assistance program	571,750,000	769,050,000	924,500,000	917,000,000	+147,950,000	-7,500,000
International military education and training	51,532,000	51,532,000	60,910,000	60,910,000	+9,378,000	---
Defense acquisition fund (limitation)	(225,000,000)	(225,000,000)	(325,000,000)	(325,000,000)	(+100,000,000)	---
Foreign military credit sales:						
Direct credits and forgiven loans	1,315,000,000	1,315,000,000	5,100,000,000	5,100,000,000	+3,785,000,000	---
Loan guarantees	(4,401,250,000)	(4,401,250,000)	---	---	(-4,401,250,000)	---
Guarantee reserve fund	---	---	274,000,000	274,000,000	+274,000,000	---
Total, FMCS program ceilings	(5,716,250,000)	(5,716,250,000)	(5,374,000,000)	(5,374,000,000)	(-342,250,000)	---
Total, military assistance programs	(6,339,532,000)	(6,536,832,000)	(6,359,410,000)	(6,351,910,000)	(-184,922,000)	(-7,500,000)
New budget (obligational) authority	1,938,282,000	2,135,582,000	6,359,410,000	6,351,910,000	+4,216,328,000	-7,500,000
Loan guarantee authority	(4,401,250,000)	(4,401,250,000)	---	---	(-4,401,250,000)	---
D.A.F. Program limitation	(225,000,000)	(225,000,000)	(325,000,000)	(325,000,000)	(+100,000,000)	---

TITLE IV

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

(Limitation on direct loans).....	(3,865,000,000)	(3,865,000,000)	(3,830,000,000)	(3,865,000,000)	---	(+35,000,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(10,000,000,000)	(10,000,000,000)	(10,000,000,000)	(10,000,000,000)	---	---
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(16,899,000)	(16,899,000)	(18,930,000)	(18,930,000)	(+2,031,000)	---
Total, Export-Import Bank of the United States, (limitations on use of corporate funds).....	(13,881,899,000)	(13,881,899,000)	(13,848,930,000)	(13,883,930,000)	(+2,031,000)	(+35,000,000)
Grand total, titles I, II, and III:						
New budget (obligational) authority.....	17,484,160,412	18,519,100,582	14,121,402,056	14,444,970,056	-4,074,130,526	+323,568,000
Budget authority effect of Ex-Im limitations	3,865,000,000	3,865,000,000	3,830,000,000	3,415,000,000	-450,000,000	-415,000,000
Scorekeeping adjustment per cap legislation..	---	---	-4,059,000,000	-4,059,000,000	-4,059,000,000	---
Total NBOA in this bill plus Ex-Im.....	21,349,160,412	22,384,100,582	13,892,402,056	13,800,970,056	-8,583,130,526	-91,432,000
Total NBOA in this bill excluding IMF.....	12,885,151,636	13,920,091,806	13,892,402,056	13,800,970,056	-119,121,750	-91,432,000
Memoranda:						
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(14,651,250,000)	(14,651,250,000)	(10,310,000,000)	(10,310,000,000)	(-4,341,250,000)	---
(Limitation on direct loans).....	(3,875,000,000)	(3,875,000,000)	(3,845,000,000)	(3,880,000,000)	(+5,000,000)	(+35,000,000)

1/ The FY 1984 Combined Enacted includes Enacted plus the Subcommittee's FY 1984 Supplemental recommendation.

2/ The President's FY 85 budget estimate is proposed for later transmittal.